THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. B. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,.....3 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (311 issues)...$6 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1864. NO. 236.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year. (52 issues,).....$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00
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The Daily Commercial.

On the South Side of the James.

The reports of the last week that GRANT was continuing his movement by the left flank to the James river, were well grounded. The movement has been made nearly without loss or serious conflict. This fact proves that GRANT was "master of the position." MCCLELLAN was crushed down to the bank of the James, after seven days' of fighting, with great loss, thus closing his campaign in indescribable disaster and gloom. Broken in spirit and defeated in its grand undertaking, his army was little better than a wretched mob on the defensive, its chief security being in its close proximity to the Navy. There is no shade of similarity as to GRANT and MCCLELLAN on the James. The hopes and confidence of the Nation are with GRANT. MCCLELLAN had neither—he had forfeited both, and there was nothing left for him but to gather up the fragments of his army as best he could.

On the contrary, GRANT is boldly on the aggressive, and the nation, because of the skill and ability shown during the campaign, is confident he will succeed. All the chances and the attitudes of the two campaigns are radically diverse. It is on these facts that the confidence which everybody feels, is based.

The rebels think they detect the strategy of Vicksburgh in the movements of GRANT. The discovery does credit to their sagacity and aptness for learning in a severe school. We think the country will detect manifestations of the same clear, tenacious mind, the same unconquerable will and matchless skill in the present movement, which one year ago were so conspicuous in the investment and siege of Vicksburgh. With this view of the case, we can forego expectulation. We are firm in the belief that already has commenced the grand, and, we trust, the final stage of the campaign.

Late Military Intelligence.

Dispatches from Sherman's command say that a concerted movement of great importance has been made by Gens. McPherson and Hooker, the nature of which it would be unwise to publish at present. Stirring events are said to be at hand in that quarter.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 8th, says more than 1,000 prisoners are at Andersonville, Georgia, and upwards of 3,000 have died there. The average mortality, is thirty five daily, with a prospect of increase. On the 8th inst., over 1,000 were to be sent there from Richmond, 18 being made the general depot. From 800 to 900 more are to be sent. The Union officers are to be quartered at Macon, Georgia. Letters for these prisoners should be prepaid to these new localities.

GEN. Sheridan is reported to have been heard from at Charlottsville, on his way to Lynchburg.

WHO KILLED GEN. STUART?—The name of the soldier who killed the rebel General STUART is WM. HUFF, not DUNN, as has been published. He belongs to the 5th Michigan Cavalry, and at one time belonged to BENDAR'S sharpshooters. At the time STUART fell he was endeavoring to rally his men. Some dozen of our men, of whom HUFF was one, saw him, and concluded that he was an officer. After a brief consultation it was decided that HUFF should take a shot at him. The result is known. When he passed through Washington, HUFF was personally complimented by Secretary STANTON, who conferred on him a captain's commission. He passed through here a few days since on a brief furlough.

THE CHURCH HOME.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS AND REPORT.

One of the most interesting meetings connected with the recent visit of the Philadelphia Clergy to Pittsburgh was the anniversary of the Church Home. This meeting was held in Trinity Church, and presided over by Bishop Stevens. Rev. Mr. Swope read the Mission Sermon; Dr. Van Deusen the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, and the Hon. Thos. M. Howe reported, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, that the sum of $14,000 has been obtained toward the purchase of the Church Home premises; and there is a prospect of speedily securing the remaining $2,000, leaving this valuable property entirely unincumbered.

Interesting addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Morris and Drs. Ducachet and Howe, tending to encourage the enterprise, and setting it before us as a duty we cannot safely neglect. Bishop Stevens, in his usual style of the words of Jesus, summed up the doings of the meeting in the most masterly manner, concluding with that glorious regulator of christian charity: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto *Me*." The collection amounted to $167.61.

The following is the Board of Managers chosen for the ensuing year, three of the wives elected its own officers. President, Mrs. Jno. H. Shoenberger; Vice President, Mrs. Wm. F. Johnston; Treasurer, Miss Franer; Secretary, Mrs. A. Crittenden; Managers, Mrs. Jno. P. Tanner, Mrs. Capt. Saunders, Mrs. Judge McCandless, Mrs. Chrizlett, Wm. Bell, Mrs. Vole, Mrs. Gorman, Mrs. Joseph Painter, and Mrs. Dr. Cote—the Misses Orth, Shaler, and Wood.

REPORT OF MANAGERS OF THE CHURCH HOME.

In presenting their fifth annual report, the Board of Managers feel deeply grateful to Almighty God for His continued favor to the institution under their control.

Since our last anniversary meeting but one case of severe illness has occurred, and but one death in the institution.

Our present family of nine adults and twenty-one children, only three of whom are over twelve years of age, is in health and happy.

We have to note more changes of inmates than in former years—more new children have been received, and more have returned to, with the concurrence of the Board. One adult was removed to the hospital for treatment, where he died. One of our children is now in the hospital temporarily.

In the support of this family of thirty persons, as you will see by the Treasurer's report, including salaries of officers, matron, and servant's wages, we have expended $1,550.

It is sometimes objected to the Home that money does not go so far in the support of its inmates as in private institutions. Then it is remembered that our family embraces the extreme ages of sixty-three and three years, and that we do not merely clothe and feed our household, but find supply, as far as in us lies, all the appliances of an economical Christian Home, we might be excused for averaging a larger expenditure than would be necessary for an equal number of inmates of an Orphan Asylum. But this is not the case.

Take two examples from published reports. The Orphan's Home, Philadelphia, in 1858, had, as its greatest number of inmates, thirty, and expended in their support $2,335 65, being an average of $77 55 each individual.

The Allegheny Orphan Asylum, in 1864, with a family of eighty-nine, expended $5,610 30, giving as the cost of supporting each member $63—while we have expended for each inmate $51. Nor are these isolated facts.

We have studied economy, but it has not been our highest aim. It has been our desire to develope individual character, and correct individual faults. We feel that our mission is a higher one than that of disbursers of a poor fund; that we are charged by the Master to see to it that these persons, upon whom His name has been named, are so guided by us as to secure for each of them His personal benedeictions.

We are highly favored in the resident officers of the institution, as well as in the concurrent labors of our Chaplain, Rev. C. C Edmunds, and our Physician, Dr. Lyon, both gentlemen who are always ready and willing to assist the ladies —the Lord reward their labor of love.

We desire to mention with gratitude the fact that several handsome articles of furniture have voluntarily contributed of their substance to the funds of the institution; one lady, Mrs. Dewry, sending us a thanksgiving offering of $25.

We also take pleasure in reporting an increasing satisfaction in the public mind towards the Church Home.

We come before you, members of the Episcopal Church, confident that to many of you we shall not make our appeal in vain. We ask you to visit the Home, to join with us in the weekly service; to listen to the earnest words of address and prayer, and then give us your countenance, your alms, your prayers.

To do good and to distribute forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased."

By order of the Board.

MARY A. CRITTENDEN, Secretary.

I. Franer in account with Church Home Association. Report from Jan. 5th, 1863 to Jan. 5th, 1864.

Balance on hand Jan., 1863.....$	6 22
Received from all sources during the year.....	1732 18
	$1738 40
Paid over to visiting committees of the Home, for clothing, food, fuel and salaries.....	1355 94
Insurance on building for 1863 and 1864	72 00
State taxes for 1863.....	11 84
Repairs to building.....	104 76
Printing indentures.....	10 00
	$1554 04
Balance on hand.....	184 36
	$1738 40

INDIANA FRANER,
Treasurer of Church Home.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS,

Advices from Front Encouraging,

NEW YORK, June 15.

The Post's Washington special says: Congress will probably adjourn about June 20th. The Commutation clause will not be repealed until next December, and probably not at all.

Private advices from the front are encouraging.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW ISSUES OF SIXES.

Gens. Schenck and Blair Cases.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 15.

The bids for the new issue of sixes of 1881 were upward of six hundred in number, for about three times as many as on any previous occasion. It being found impossible to open half to-day, the opening of the residue was postponed till to-morrow, until which time the successful bidders cannot, of course, be announced. The bids so far examined are for from one hundred dollars upwards, at a premium of from two-thirds of one per cent. to six per cent. The aggregate amount offered, as estimated on the basis of the bids already opened, at least the seventy-five millions called for, probably all offers at or over four per cent. will be accepted.

Senator Trumbull's report from the Judiciary Committee, presented this morning, says that there is no question in Schenck's case, he having resigned his military commission before the assembling of Congress. The Committee say that they express the opinion as to the effect of Blair's continuing to hold the office for more than six months after Congress had convened, but they hold that the act of taking his seat would have *ipso facto* vacated his major generalship, even if he had not previously vacated it, as he did by his resignation, and its acceptance thereupon he was as completely out of service as if he had never been in it. The constitution and laws prescribe the modes and the only modes by which office can be conferred, and the withdrawal of a resignation once accepted is not one of those modes. The committee go on to say that the practice of allowing officers to withdraw their resignations and resume their positions without a new appointment, is of recent origin, prior to 1863. It was the general practice to nominate to the Senate officers who left the service by resignation and otherwise, and whom it was proposed to reinstate. The only exceptions were where the vacancies caused by their resignations had been filled or announced in general orders, or the resignations had not taken effect at the time of their revocation. The extension of this practice since 1863 without regard to above qualifications has been so great as to show the danger of the first slight departure from the strict requirements of the constitution. It has been so extended as to allow resigned officers who have been out of the service for months and the fact of whose resignation has been publicly promulgated, again to re-enter the service by the withdrawal of their resignations and without a new appointment, a practice as repugnant to the Constitution as to the former general custom of the government. The report concluded by recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That when an officer of the United States whose resignation has been duly accepted and taken effect, qualifies and enters upon duties of another office, he is thereby out of the office previously held, and cannot be restored to it without a new commission and qualification.

Senate Amendments.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment raising the compensation of Collectors from one thousand dollars annually to fifteen hundred dollars, but the question may still be re-opened.

The amendments to the section taxing distilled liquors were non-concurred in, for the purpose of having the difference adjusted in the Committee of Conference.

Amend the Constitution.

Only four Democrats voted for the joint resolution to amend the Constitution: Baily, of Pennsylvania; Griswold and Odell, of New York, and Wheeler, of Wisconsin.

The Tax Bill.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes before 11. The tax bill comes up as unfinished business to-morrow morning.

THE NEW LOAN.

THE SIX PER CENTS OF 1881.

RATES OF THE BIDDING.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1864.

The bidders for the new issue of six per cent. of 1881 were five hundred and eight in number, or about three times as many as on any previous occasion. It being found impossible to open half the packages to-day, the remainder will be opened to-morrow, until which time the successful bidders cannot be announced. The bids so far examined are from one hundred dollars and upwards, at a premium ranging from below par to ten per cent. above. Probably all offers are at or above four per cent. will be accepted, and will amount to nearly forty-two millions in the aggregate offered. 271 out of the 580 bids have been opened. So far fifteen millions were premiums under 4 per cent., twenty-six millions at premiums over 4 per cent., three quarters of which latter amount was under 5 per cent. The least bid so far was by G. M. Hunt, of North Argyle, for $300 at 1¼ per cent. below par, the highest by E. L. Eouse, of Ohio, for $300 at ten per cent above par.

The heaviest bids were from the First National Bank of New York, for eight millions, at from 8⅔ to 4 per cent. premium; Jay Cooke & Co. three millions and a half, at from 3⅞ to 4⅛; American Exchange Bank of New York, three millions and a half, from par to 2¼ Second National Bank Boston, one million and a quarter, at 4; Livemore, Clews & Co. of New York, one million and a quarter, at 4; Third National Bank of New York, one million, at 3⅛ to 4⅛; First National of Washington, three hundred thousand, at from par to 5⅛; Third National Bank, Boston, three hundred and seventy-five thousand, from 4⅜ to 6⅜; First National Bank, Indianapolis, twenty-five thousand, at 3; same amount at 4.

Some of the smaller bids which are given as specimens, were as follows: E. Hathaway, Cashier, New Bedford, $30,000 at 6; First National Bank, Lowell, Mass., $40,000 at 6; J. Pierce, Jr., cashier, $35,000 at 5 3-5 to 6¼; John Westone, of Ohio, $15,000 at 8¾; J. B. Doe, cashier, Wisconsin, $25,000 at 6½; A. Stone, Jr., Cleveland, $50,000 at 7; Second National Bank, Peoria, Ill., $20,000 at 8½; First National Bank, Rockford, Ill., $5,000 at 8¾; Fourth National Bank St. Louis, $9,000 at 8½. The Chicago bids Lave not yet been opened.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

Report of Committee.

NEW YORK, June 15.

A special to the *Post*, from Washington the 15th, says: Mr. Hubbard, of New York, made a report in part from the Committee appointed by the House to investigate the alleged frauds in the New York Custom House. The report commences by epitomising different acts of Congress and the Treasury instructions authorizing and regulating the taking of bonds from persons importing goods, and puts forth in proximity to rebellion. The first of these precautionary bonds were taken in September, 1861; and 7,922 had been taken at the port of New York prior to January, 1863. The testimony develope the fact that these bonds had not been required by any other collector than Mr. Barney. Bonds have been proved to be of fictitious stopment. Trade goods covred by them had been found on board captured blockade runners. No prosecution had been instituted on the bonds, on account of the difficulty of making out the requisite proofs, and because it was believed that nearly all the bonds taken under Stanton's administration were partially defective in the essential formation, and report details at length wherein the insufficiency consists, and where the responsibility rests, and of preparing and taking such bonds, stating that of late bonds had been prepared and taken in conformity with the acts authorizing them.

The Committee devoted a good deal of attention to the alleged abstraction and sale of some of these bonds, rumors of which created such a stir last fall. Their conclusions do not fix upon any one Custom House officer, the odium of being an agent or sale broker of these bonds. It appears that many of the bonds approved by Stanton are defective and deceptive in parties thereto, and the amounts of penalties thereof. It is proved that the sale of one bond, $84,000, was negotiated before execution, and within one hour after approved to the maker for the price of six hundred dollars.

It appears while young Stanton confesses to having abstracted not over eight bonds, numbers of other bonds, and slipping manifests are missing. The Committee significantly ask who made way with these bonds. The report also dwells at length on the increase of trade with neutral ports, especially Matamoras within the last three years, and points out the nature of the difficulties in the way for suppressing the contraband features of it. The report concludes with an intimation that the time did not permit of the closing up of some other branches of inquiry on which the testimony, making, as was complete, furnishes matters extensively and considerably important interests, demanded from them.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATOR.

BOSTON, June 15, 1864.

AARON CRAIGEN was to-day elected United States Senator for New Hampshire, in place of Mr. Hale.

FROM GEN. GRANT.

HIS CHANGE OF BASE.

Destruction of Virginia Central Railroad

WHAT OUR ARMY HAS DONE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 15.

Our army moved from its lines on the north side of the Chickahominy on Friday afternoon, one column moving towards Long Bridge and the other towards Jones' Bridge, Warren taking the advance and Wright covered the rear. General Grant moved from Coal Harbor at 3 P. M., and encamped for the night at Moody's, a short distance this side of Long Bridge road. From Long Bridge to St. Mary's Church is flanked by an impassable swamp. On the west from St. Mary's Church, a road diverges south-eastwardly, in the direction of Charles City Court House, leading into the road from Jones' Bridge to Powhattan Point. Now that General Grant has occupied James River, it is not improper to state that he has achieved up to this time exactly what he intended when he crossed the Rapidan, and that he has not deviated ten miles from his proposed line of march at any place. His crossing at the North Anna was undertaken for the purpose of effectually destroying a section of the Virginia Central Railroad, between Hanover Junction and Gordonsville, thereby preventing the return of Lee's army northward under any circumstances. This work was accomplished in a most thorough manner, rendering it impossible to supply an army moving on Washington from the South, Northern Virginia being utterly exhausted of food.

Since our forces crossed the Rapidan they have forced Lee back sixty miles through four complete lines of fortifications, captured twelve thousand prisoners by actual count and twenty-three pieces of artillery. We have lost less than six thousand, one-half of whom were stragglers, and only three guns. Being the attacking party, we have lost a few more in killed and wounded than the enemy, but only a few. We have lost seventeen general officers and the enemy twenty-five.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

THE REBELLION IN EUROPE.

NEW YORK, June 15.

The Scotia, which left Liverpool at 9:30 A. M., June 4th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 5th, arrived at 7 P. M.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* learns that the French Government will send two ships of war to the Confederate ports, and the other military, to ascertain and report upon the real prospects of the belligerents.

It is also asserted that an overture has been made by the French to the English Government, with a view to devise means of putting a stop to the frightful carnage.

The London *Times*, reviewing affairs in Virginia as unfavorable to the Federals, is prepared to hear of Grant's failure. The *Morning Star* regards northern prospects more favorably and denounces the southern coloring given by the *Times*. The *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks Grant so far has produced no result commensurate with the hopes and sacrifices of the north.

Layard in the House of Commons said the Government had not received the decision of the United States Government relative to the court martial on Acting Master Bonavan for the alleged murder of the Mate of the Anglo Saxon. He also said that the Government had no information that the British steamer had been searched in a Federal harbor by Federal officers.

From newspapers among private baggage removed, we have advices from Denmark. All continue very warlike. There were many indications that the war will go on.

Latest reports indicate an early settlement of the dispute with relation to the cession of Islands to Greece, which were formally completed.

LIVERPOOL, June 4th,—Breadstuffs—Flour more inquired for and 6d per bbl dearer. Prices range from 18s to 19s. Wheat firmer and generally 1@2d dearer. Red Western 7s 9d@10s south 8s@8s 2d; white 9s 8d@10s. Corn firm, 2d for mixed. Provisions—Beef steady and rather more doing; pork slow and unchanged. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard firmer. Produce—Ashes quiet and a shade lower; pots, 32@33; pearls, 33@34. Sugar opened quiet, closing active and firmer. Coffee very quiet.

LONDON—Wheat firmer and quiet; white American, 44@48; red, 39@42s. Flour, 20s 6d. Tea very firm; common Congou, 1s. Coffee—Prices barely maintained. Provisions generally unchanged. Petroleum active, 2s@2s 2d for refined on spot; crude, 19d@20d.

Latest via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, June 4—Evening.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm and unchanged but quiet. Provisions inactive and unchanged. Produce quiet and steady.

LONDON, June 4—Evening.—Consols closed at 90⅝@90¾ for money. Erie shares at 55@57. The reported sale of the rebel cruiser Georgia is expected at Liverpool.

LONDON, June 5.—Consols after official courier, Saturday being the 4th of the month, the general quotation for money at not below 6½ per cent. Supply of money abundant.

No news of importance.

Paris, June 4.—Rentes, 67. The *Moniteur* today publishes details of the French victories over the insurgents at Geria, indicating that the insurrectionists must soon be forced to succumb.

Shanghai, April 22.—Gen. Gordon defeated the rebels at Mazoo, and expected an early surrender of Nankin and Zoochusa.

Melbourne, Australia, 2.—New Zealand advices report two engagements, in one of which the English suffered a reverse. No immediate prospect of the close of the campaign.

Vallandigham in Ohio.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN DAYTON

HIS SPEECH AT HAMILTON.

DENOUNCES HIS ARREST.

Right to Criticise the Administration.

CINCINNATI, June 15.

Vallandigham arrived at Dayton at half past five o'clock and proceeded immediately to his residence. There was no demonstration made. Rumors are current that soon after his arrival he had taken a night train for Toledo, but subsequently announced he would deliver a public speech to-morrow. There is considerable apprehension of trouble at Dayton, and the people are very excited.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Vallandigham made his appearance at a Democratic district convention, held in Hamilton, to-day, with apparent surprise to a large portion of the assembly. He was received with great enthusiasm. He spoke briefly from a written document, narrating his arrest and defending his action. He said that the assertion of the President that he was arrested, because he labored with some effect to prevent the raising troops, encouraged desertions from the army, or failed to render a cheerful support and obedience to lawful authority, was absolutely false. He appealed for proof to every speech he had made, and to the record of the Military Commission, by trial and sentence of which he was banished.

The sole offense laid to my charge was words of my opinions, in the public policy of the administration, addressed to open political meetings of my fellow citizens. For more than one year no public man has been arrested, and no newspaper suppressed, while the State has been the oppression of a public opinion, while hundreds in public assemblies and through the press, with language and audience to which I never indulged, are criticizing and condemning the policy and policy of the administration, even to the propriety o. recognizing the Southern Confederacy.

I do not mean any longer to be the only man of the party who is to be the victim of arbitrary power. If Abraham Lincoln seeks my life let him not declare that he shall not again, exercise of my personal liberty, except under due process of law. He denounced order thirtyeight under which he arrested me, and said it was against the constitution and laws and without validity, and all proceedings under it were null and void. The time has arrived when it becomes me as a citizen of Ohio and the United States to demand by my own act vindication of my rights, liberties and privileges, which I never forfeited, but of which for so many months I have been deprived.

He reiterated his right to criticise the acts of the Administration, and cautioned his political friends from any acts of violence on his account, but advised none to shrink from any responsibility, however urgent, if forced upon them.

Vallandigham was accompanied to the depot by an enthusiastic crowd, and arrived at Dayton to-night, where it is understood he will make another speech. The Convention elected Vallandigham delegates to the Chicago Convention.

The $75,000,000 Loan.

Average Premium 41-2 to 5 per Cent.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

Bids for the seventy-five million loan to-day ranged from par to one-eight per cent. premium. Offers averaged 4¼ to 5 per cent. premium.

Grant on the James.

Movement by the Left Flank.

The Siege of Richmond to Begin.

Brilliant and Successful Strategy.

Official Bulletin of Secretary Stanton.

WASHINGTON, June 15—7 A. M.

TO MAJ. GEN. DIX:—The movement of the army of the Potomac to the south side of Richmond, across the Chickahominy and James rivers, has progressed far enough to admit the publication of some general facts, without danger of premature disclosure. After several days' preliminary preparations, the movement commenced on Sunday night. The 18th corps, Gen. Smith, marched to White House and embarked on transports for Bermuda Landing. Wright's corps and Burnside's moved to James Bridge, crossed the Chickahominy, and marched to Charles City, on the James river. Hancock's corps and Warren's crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge and marched to Wilcox's Landing, on the James river.

The James river was to be crossed by the army at Powhattan Point. A dispatch from Grant, dated 5:30 p. m. Monday, Headquarters Wilcox's Landing, states that our advance had reached that place, and would commence crossing the James river on Tuesday, and that Smith's Corps would commence arriving at City Point that night. No fighting reported during the movement, except a little cavalry skirmishing.

On Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, Gen. Grant was still crossing. In a dispatch dated from him dated 3 p. m., he says: Our forces will commence crossing the James river to-day. The enemy shows no signs of yet having brought any troops to the south side of Richmond. Our movement from Cold Harbor to the James river has been made with great celerity, and so far without loss or accident.

An unofficial dispatch dated General Butler's headquarters, 2:20 P. M. says General Smith's Corps was coming in, 5,000 having already landed.

A dispatch from Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, dated at three o'clock Yesterday afternoon, near Kenshaw, states that the General is in front, advancing his lines on Kenshaw. Another unofficial dispatch, dated 9 P. M., reports an advance to-day. Thomas has gained ground, and one rebel brigade was nearly surrounded. It further says that the rebel General Polk was killed to-day, and his body sent to Marietta.

Gen. Washburne, at Memphis, reports that Sturgis' expedition met a large rebel force under Forest at Guntown, and after a severe fight and heavy loss, he was worsted, and was at Collierville, on his way towards Memphis. Late arrivals of troops renders Memphis safe.

Gen. Sherman has made arrangements to repair Sturgis' damage, and has placed Gen. A. J. Smith in command, who will resume the offensive immediately.

No other intelligence has been received since my last telegram. E. M. STANTON.

GEN. STURGIS' DEFEAT.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

OUR LOSS LESS THAN 1,000.

BUTCHERY OF REFUGEES.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.

Memphis advices to the 13th contain further accounts of the engagement near Guntown, Mississippi. The troops composing the expedition were two cavalry brigades under Gen. Grierson, two brigades of infantry, with the 1st Illinois light artillery, and three regiments of colored troops, all under command of Gen. Sturgis. Citizens report having seen Smith in command of the enemy, assisted by Forrest, Roddy and Lee. Forrest is said to have started his entire command for Georgia, but recalled them upon learning of the advance of our forces. Our troops are said to have fought with desperate valor, but of eighteen pieces of artillery only four of them were brought off the field. About one hundred wagons were also captured, and the greater portion of our wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. The cavalry pursued our forces to Collierville. Our loss is supposed to be considerable, though not so large as theirs. We have no definite information in regard to the casualties. Col. Humphrey, 4th Illinois, is reported killed, and Col. Warren, 4th Missouri, severely wounded.

Advices from the northern border of Arkansas, represent the same State of affairs, the country being entirely destitute of provisions and forage. Shelby and command are reported at Batesville on a raid. Gen. Steele is at Jacksonport. Gen. Sickles and staff arrived at Little Rock on the 5th. He left for Vicksburg on the 10th inst.

The reported capture and butchery of a train which left Batesville on the evacuation of our troops, mention of which has been made, since contradicted, is confirmed by parties arrived here direct from Batesville. Seventy citizen and four women were slaughtered, and the remaining women and children left on the road in a helpless condition, and treated in a most cruel and barbarous manner.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Considerable bodies of missing infantry of Sturgis' expedition are constantly coming in, and our loss will probably be cut down to less than one thousand all told, by to-night. The casualties in the cavalry will be reported. Some officers blame Sturgis, and say his management was bad. This will probably be investigated, and all concur in stating that the most flagrant desertion, both negro and white especially, but they fell into confusion, and their ammunition becoming exhausted, caused a panic. The reported rebel forces which Sturgis encountered was en route to Johnston's army, when they received information of the expedition, and turned about to defeat him.

VALLANDIGHAM AT HOME.

GUTHRIE GREYS ARRIVAL.

CINCINNATI, June 15.

Vallandigham arrived at Hamilton, Ohio, this morning, and made a speech in the public square. He left in an afternoon train for Dayton. A great excitement existed in Hamilton during his stay there.

The Sixth Ohio regiment, Guthrie Greys, of Cincinnati, arrived to-day to be mustered out of service. A grand reception was given them.

RATIFICATION IN WASHINGTON.

ENTHUSIASTIC PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

A large and enthusiastic ratification meeting was held in front of the Patent Office Building this evening. Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia; Senator Harris, Representative Ashley, Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, were among the speakers. The building was illuminated and a splendid display of fire works added to the brilliancy of the scene.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.

Money more active and firm at 6@7 per cent., chiefly latter rate call loans. Sterling and exchange quiet and steady, 110 for first class bills. Gold firm and steady, opening at 96⅜, advancing to 97¾, closing steady at 96¾. Government stock without decided change.

5-29 Coupons...	105@105¼	U.S.6-81 Coup.	112@113
7.30.....	107⅝	C. & P. I.....	116⅞
Toledo.....	102	C. & N. W.....	55⅞
C. & P.....	112	Erie.....	112½
Hudson	140	M. S.....	99⅝
U. S. 1 y'r Cer.	94⅛	Cumb	75¾

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.

COTTON—In limited supply and market excited, and 6 to 7c higher, at $1 34@1 35 for Middling Uplands.

FLOUR—State and Western a shade firmer with a fair demand at $7 50@7 75 for Superfine State.

GRAIN—Very firm at $7 80@13 for choice mess, 6@7c for prime, $16 50@19 50 for repacked mess, $22@25 for extra mess. Prime Mess Beef quiet at $20@30. Beef Hams quiet and unchanged. Meats at 12¾c.

LARD—Firmer at 15¾@16¼c.

BUTTER—Steady with a fair demand at 25@33c for Ohio.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 15.

FLOUR—In moderate demand and the market firmer. Superfine in good demand at $6 75.

WHEAT—Firmer; prices higher. Red, $1 42@1 50.

CORN—Dull and prices nominal.

OATS—Dull at 63c.

WHISKEY—Active and prices higher. Sales of 1,200 bbls, holders asking $34 at close.

BULK MEATS—Firm; shoulders, 11¾c; sides, 13¾@13c.

LARD—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Firm; fair jobbing demand. Sugars, 18@22c; molasses, $1 05@1 08; coffee, 43@44½c.

GOLD—95@96; Exchange steady; money tight.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.

FLOUR—Steady; double extra $7 65@8 25; single extra $7@7 50.

WHEAT—Firm and steady; choice, $1 70@1 75; good to prime, $1 60@1 65.

OATS—Lower, 86@87c.

CORN—Drooping; mixed $1 23, and white $1 27@1 28.

WHISKY—Higher, $1 24@1 25.

COTTON—8@15; middling, $1 17.

Gen. Hunter's Campaign.

Battles of North River, Mt. Crawford and Port Republic.

Interesting Narrative.

Splendid Strategy---Complete Success.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VA.,
STAUNTON, VA., June 7—A. M.

PRELIMINARY TRANSACTIONS.

Before surprising the enemy General Hunter took occasion to originate a more than little surprise "at home," by expeditiously relieving every officer and man of his tent and baggage, as also all articles not absolutely necessary on the line of march contemplated. Besides this there was a general notification that after a specified number of days' rations had been exhausted the troops would be required to subsist on what could be foraged in the section of country through which they were about to pass. General Hunter announced in plain terms that it was of the utmost importance that this army should be placed in condition for immediate efficiency. To this end he explained how we were contending against an enemy who were deeply in earnest, and how, if we expected to secure a complete success, we must be deeply in earnest too. In referring to the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the United States, he pointedly made mention of the fact that General Grant expected much of the column operating in the great valley; as also of the other column co-operating with it, and added there must be no disappointments. By the latter announcement both officers and men knew what was expected of them in the event of a heavy battle, and prepared themselves accordingly.

In a commendably short space of time what were deemed superfluities were sent to the rear, and we were then in readiness for the

FORWARD MARCH.

The first move was made from the neighborhood of Cedar Creek (the locality to which Gen. Sigel retired subsequent to encountering Breckinridge) to within sight of Woodstock. Here the main army made a short halt. In the interim a reconnoissance was sent out; but, as it found no formidable force in our front, such was the report forwarded to headquarters, and we prepared to and did go on. Up to this time the column under General Hunter's immediate direction had met with no serious opposition nor overtaken more of the dire calamities of war than attached to an occasional bushwhack and a few straggling shots directed against the extreme advance.

ENEMY IN THE REAR.

Yet it was in the rear the enemy had this time chosen to annoy us. Detachments from several rebel commanders, including a small number of guerrillas, hovered on Mosby's forces, were sent to interrupt our communication with the headquarters of the reserve division at Martinsburg. In truth, it must be stated the rebels were partially successful in carrying out their designs. They made prisoners of one or two couriers, fired on single parties and commands of mounted men, and destroyed some bridges, besides cutting and burning a train of wagons while on its way to the front, loaded with ordnance and other stores, both of which fell into the rebel hands as prisoners. Having the coast clear, one command of the rebels took occasion to inflict humiliities on some of our men who fell into their hands as prisoners of war. It was to be hoped that the conduct of these partisan rangers will be examined into by those authorized to act in behalf of the United States, and that a prompt and judicious course will be pursued in retaliation that will surely have the effect of preventing a repetition of acts similar to those complained of.

ONWARD MOVEMENTS.

On occupying Woodstock we found the majority of the citizens seemingly very friendly towards us. If they did not exactly open their hearts, as they did their doors, they opened their doors to all those who desired to enter. But this was before they became aware of the peculiar manner in which we were repeating an advance up the valley. Then they learned we had come with no sugar or coffee to spare them, but, on the contrary, to unceremoniously accommodate ourselves with those every man's larder, long faces and pious expressions of countenance soon took the place of winning smiles and cheerful looks, while words which were more forcible than elegant flowed from those that might better have been engaged in pronouncing a prayer, and others that had, no doubt, but recently "opened" "on the line" of the "under parson." Bread, while we found a few who seemed as though they would not object to receiving the Yankees into their confidence, was the first article which each man manifested any desire to receive us into his smoke house or corn crib.

As had been expected they would, the people heard in advance of our approach of the order permitting foraging on the country, and "patriotically" hid their provision in out-of-the-way places, and hurried off their stock to conceal it in the woods and mountains. In some instances we discovered where it had been hidden and left it there no longer.

In passing Mount Jackson we found not a few of the citizens manifested an at least apparent pleasure at our coming. They were even welcoming in their remarks and courteous in their actions, while the ladies waved their handkerchiefs from between bow window shutters, and in other ways indicated to the passing Yankees that another advance upon their enemy's works was not objectionable to their personal and political feelings.—Mount Jackson at one time was a place of considerable importance, containing one hundred and twelve miles from Alexandria, via the Manassas Gap Railroad, and about sixty miles from Martinsburg and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Since the commencement of the war the place has fallen into a rapid decline, as is plainly manifested by destroyed railroad bridges and secession property. In the summer season it used to be much resorted to by pleasure seekers, who here took stages to the Capon Springs and Virginia Springs, but very little property in view from this point is highly picturesque.

The next locality of interest we approached was Newmarket, the scene of General Sigel's encounter with Breckinridge. Our movements in this neighborhood, naturally enough, were conducted with much caution; but, as we met with no opposing force, the field of the late engagement was reached without any feelings more of interest than excitement. The ground on which the fight came off did not present any peculiar features to remind one of the conflict. A dozen or so graves indicated where were hastily buried some of our own or the enemy's dead. A few trees with shattered limbs indicate where rifle and shell had done their work, and some people whom we met told tales of Breckinridge's manœuvres before and after the fight, and explained the really gallant manner in which the young cadets (some of them sixteen to eighteen years old) fought and charged "the Yankee lines and artillery." Judging from what the citizens say, it is no wonder Gen. Sigel was defeated, for Breckinridge had engaged six brigades of infantry, Imboden's forces, the cadets, and other scattering commands—numbering in all a total force of fifteen thousand men. On the other hand Gen. Sigel had in the field only five thousand infantry and two thousand cavalry, of which entire number a few hundred armed men were actually engaged during the fight.

Having encountered no serious opposition at or in the neighborhood of Newmarket, we pressed forward to Mount Crawford.

On coming up the enemy undertook to be somewhat bold, by making one or two attempts at skirmishing; but our advance was so steady and spirited that the rebels' best efforts were to them of no avail.

AT HARRISONBURG.

Attending the occupation of Harrisonburg there were no fighting operations of a remarkable character, but the Union forces generally found a newspaper office, which has been hastily evacuated by the editor and his "devil" apprentices. It was the nearest approach to not mercy," hardly a horse at all, a cow a rare concern imaginable. Among some of the private papers picked up in the office was one referring to the subscription for the paper's book. It was a very inquisitive genius to look for the subscription book in question, and on examining the "private" account, he found that the editor had "put on" the subscribers were in arrears for the paper, that few of the advertisements had been paid for, and that the proprietor, or editor, or somebody else, was about "played out." He had signed up with many patronizers on the trade principles and the like. For the insertion of a one square advertisement in local column, 50 cents, according to the part of the paper in which it appeared. Letters and private papers were found loose in different places throughout the town, and from them we learned how completely the destruction of the railroads connecting them with Gordonsville, With General Sheridan in the valley, he may be enabled to penetrate still farther into the country and effect the the cap

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

The Democrats and the Presidency.

We have had the report and the denial that the Chicago Convention, called to meet on the 4th of July to frame a Presidential ticket, will be postponed. This, however, we presume, means nothing more or less than that the democrats are divided on that point, some favoring it and some opposed to a postponement. Connected with this question of postponement, is that of candidate, rather, we conclude, this last question involves the whole subject. The only real point in the matter is, who shall be the democratic candidate?

That certain democratic leaders have recently undertaken to engineer the affairs of the party to procure the adoption of FREMONT at Chicago, there is no doubt; but with less prospect of success, than some of the immediate supporters of that gentleman think. The men engaged at this business do not control the party, and however sincere and earnest they may be, we do not believe they can induce the party to do so extraordinary a thing as to take up Mr. FREMONT. The men who will be found controlling the Chicago Convention have too clear a sight of expediency, are too much wedded to ancient customs and perhaps have too much hope, to allow that to be done. In that Convention New York influence will preponderate. We do not believe that the power exists capable of bringing the SEYMOURS, the RICHMONDS, the DENIOS, the BELMONTS, and the other leaders of that class, who have so hard and spent so much money only eight years ago to elect FREMONT, into his support now. If so extraordinary a thing should occur, there are thousands of Democrats in every neighborhood who would either refuse to support him as a candidate, or openly support Mr. LINCOLN. These "old heads" know too well that it would be the last act the party of their boast and love, were that to be done. They know too well the men who are acting as the peculiar friends of FREMONT, to make bed-fellows of them now. DEAN RICHMOND and WENDELL PHILLIPS, HORATIO SEYMOUR and FRED. DOUGLAS, in many respects the reliet mad, and many more such couplings, would be a sight worth a journey to Chicago to behold.

The discussion which has arisen on this subject in the party has become quite earnest, and, if we may judge, our democratic friends are having a foretaste of the good things which their would-be allies propose to bring to them.

To commence in order, we take the *New Nation*, the organ of FREMONT. Grown loud by success at Cleveland, it evidently has high ideas of its ability to be equally successful at Chicago. In this spirit it does not hesitate to lecture the democrats, to tell the Democrats it will not do to nominate him, and that they must take FREMONT, the better man. Partly for the novelty of the thing, and partly to assist our democratic friends to an understanding of the purpose of their new allies, we quote the following from the *New Nation*:

"Unless we cannot hope for the support of the new party, *for its basis is due to its hatred to Lincoln* and the war, and the Democratic Party can fit no other basis for a better result. Without recoiling *the extreme youth of this candidate*, his name has become, wherever many of intelligence are found, a synonym for all that is most repugnant to the West-in people, that Fremont thinks it, *had he the desire to do so*, would be unable to induce the Democracy to vote him in. Civilian. *The Democratic party has no other name to put forward.* Grant has been mentioned, and he, in fact, belongs to the Democratic party; but *Grant will have a straight thing if by his own blunders and incapacity.* What then will remain to be done? Simply to put forward some fair and unobjectionably person; and how will the people who consider that in selecting Fremont as its candidate *the new party opposes the principles of the Democracy?* Is the Democracy so eager and willing to rag in its rights; that the new party favors those principles whose rights have been stripped by the present Administration, and that it is by such a split it will know. Nothingness; and that all these elements are united, you are confident, and in favor of extermination to a man; and can we conceive that prudence and patriotism will prefer *to preserve the success of a party led by a man of unquestioned integrity and who is the champion of all American freedom and dignity*, than that of the utter disappearance of *this party and the Democratic party that it would be easy to adopt a common ticket which would sweep everything before it. Such a step would be to the interest of the Democracy, which, if it would not remain four years longer in the background.*"

How our Democratic friends can resist such wooing as this, we are curious to see. The *Journal of Commerce*, with little of the ardor young suitors have in their veins, seems inclined to repel the advance, and to tell the radicals it will have nothing to do with them, except as they may be disposed to support the "conservative" candidates, which it feels so certain the Chicago Convention will nominate.

We quote:

It is to be concealed that there are men in the Democratic party who will endeavor in this crisis to use the national want for their individual benefit. Some politicians will discuss this and that candidate, substituting or opposing him wholly as they think their own relations to him will enable them to control office under him. But we are glad to know that these men are very few, and they are certainly powerless. This is no time for bargaining in politics. That must be left to the party in power, who may use every effort of purchase, fraud and force to secure the continuance of their power, but will be swept out of existence as a party next fall, if the opposition be firm and united. It is a fortunate circumstance that of all the men who are named here and there as possible candidates at Chicago, there is not one, so far as we know, who seeks the nomination, nor one who would not make a good and patriotic President. The simple truth is that the conservatives are to seek their candidate, not to be sought by candidates. In order to give chance for political leaders to ask party pledges and make compacts, *a man who is to be nominated at Chicago, whoever he is, would be earnestly sought and found by the men who nominate and elect the candidate. Men have been packing delegations and buying off opposition by party pledges or promises to any one.* This is a most happy state of affairs. The radicals, viewing it with apprehension, are endeavoring to raise a row of dissension among the opposition. *They are looking anxiously for an appointment of the Chicago Convention, in the hope that they may have opportunity to create divisions and bring up various candidates.* But there is little danger of their success. If the Democrats were to nominate a weak candidate they might succeed. Fortunately, the few wire-pullers left are as well convinced as any one that success must be secured by a cordial and hearty unity in the nomination, and that the great masses of the opposition, Democrats and Conservatives men generally, are not to be led for or against one. The party is banded, the Convention has caught the minds of a few editors, chiefly of papers belonging to what is called the Peace Democracy. *It will not do.* A *nomination is now absolute y necessary. The session is at an end more than anight ag. Union of action is required.* The death of a nomination would weaken the opposition to the last degree, and insure to the benefit of the Republicans, who would be securing the quantity, hesitating, fumbling and bungling the quality. Great mistake progresses. *It is of vital importance that the immense conservative force in the country should exhibit its power, and make it known.*

In advance of the supporters of MCCLELLAN must rally, and see to it that the DEMOCRATS obtain no advantage. The congress of the Democrats on the new motives set before them for vigilance.

The *World* is displaying the "roping in" art, by sugaring over the "radicals" with the pretens of a willingness to concede much to them. While the *Journal of Commerce*, with few of the arts of the politician, exhibits its disgust for the union, the *World* pursues another course. With no hatred to none hating FREMONT, it makes profession of friendship, to gain a position of influence, with the view of taking at least some of the supporters of FREMONT over to MCCLELLAN when he shall have been nominated. See how gentle are its tones, and loving its words:

"But why should Democrats have any cheerfulness in the Republican party, supposing it were to be successful as between Lincoln and Fremont? Or the slavery question their party would indeed be the same; *but an honest anti slavery man is a far better ally in the front of the Grave mount than a truckling, time serving Abolitionist.* And then Fremont is unequivocally for free speech, a re-press, the right of asylum, the Monroe doctrine and the guarantees of personal liberty. *There is nothing in the slavery question to be urged against these. So far as the Radicals consent to stand upon these principles of the Cleveland platform, they have a bond of sympathy with the Democratic party and with all true Americans.*"

Next to GRANT'S election this is growing contest for the Chicago Convention, is the most interesting subject of the day. On this account we have given our democratic friends a good deal of valuable space.

Capt. Benjamin M. Platt, Assistant Adjutant General U. S. Vols., has been assigned to duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans.

Conflict Between State and Federal Laws.

The question of the suppression of the New York *World* and the *Journal of Commerce*, on the 30th of May, for having published a forged proclamation, purporting to come from the President of the United States, by order of the Federal Government, as being in violation of the Constitution of the United States, is very ably reviewed in a recent charge to the Grand Jury of New York, by His Honor, Judge RUSSELL. The very Constitution, he claims, which every one should want to see preserved inviolate, provides that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature or of the executive, when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence." This provision, he adds, could not have effect if, in times like these, when a State is perfectly loyal and engaged in the performance of all its duties, both to the general government and its own citizens, the general government can step in and override and nullify its institutions. The meaning of this provision evidently was, that when a state assumed a republican form of Government, and was carrying out such a system in good faith, the general government should protect and not trample upon it. In this state we can boast of the condition of things. Our local government is eminently republican, and it has never been interrupted in its existence from the time of its first establishment. All through our present national difficulties its laws have extended their benefits to its citizens; the peace and order of society have been preserved; offenders have been brought to justice and punished in the usual way; and the whole machinery of justice has moved without any obstruction or suspension. The question propounds itself seriously to us at this time, whether the execution of the highest military prerogative of the general government can legally disturb or supersede the republican institutions of our state. Of course no resort to violence or open personal resistance can or will be advocated. The question should be decided in a quiet, legal way, and if the present juncture warrants it, this is a very proper occasion for originating and presenting it in such a form. The Judge recites the fact of the publication of the proclamation, and the subsequent order for the suppression of the newspapers who had printed it, and refers to the instructions of Governor SEYMOUR to the District Attorney of that county, and counsels the grand jury to discard anything like political bias, and to deal with the question in such manner as becomes the dutiful and loyal citizens of a dutiful and loyal state. He puts the question thus:

Have the laws of this State, in reference to the protection of person and property, been violated and if so, who are the parties that have been concerned in it? No matter what their station may be, they must answer for the wrong, if there be one. If the President of the United States or other officer who assumed to issue the order, had any such power or authority, those who obeyed and enforced it are clearly responsible. For the purposes of this occasion the court instructs you that such an order as has been referred to would not, under the circumstances stated, be any protection to those concerned in its execution. This will raise the question at issue between the State and the general Governments in a legal way. Any attempt to interfere with freedom of speech or the liberty of the press has been regarded and justly reviewed as the gravest treason by the constituents of our Federal and state Governments. These invaluable privileges are protected in both the Federal and State Constitutions. Neither Congress nor our State Legislature can make a law abridging either right. In the year 1798 the famous "Sedition law" was passed by Congress, giving the government extraordinary power in reference to publications calculated to weaken its authority. So unpopular was this law that it was soon repealed. Two of the State Legislatures expressly declared against its constitutionality. At the time it was passed the government being in a state of comparative infancy, it ought probably to have been more favorably regarded, but it involved rights too dear to be trenched upon our surrender. In reference to the alleged publication of the spurious proclamation, you will receive evidence of the facts establishing his guilt, and if you are satisfied of the guilt, you present it as an offence as, under the advice of the district-attorney (to whom you are entitled to appeal for advice), may be proper. At common law the publishing false news to make a breach between the king and nobility, or concerning any great man of the realm," was an offense against the public peace, punishable with fine and imprisonment. It may be that the government of the common law will be invoked by the district-attorney in reference to this offence. In reference to this question, that in taking and maintaining forcible possession of the newspaper establishments, the Court instructs you that, if there were three or more of them they are liable as for a riot. A riot, which has been defined to be "where three or more actually do an unlawful act of violence, either with or without a common cause or quarrel, or else do an act lawful in itself in a manner to alarm in a violent and tumultuous manner."

The Status of the Rebellious States.

We have already referred to the action of the Baltimore Convention on this subject, and expressed our gratification that it was so emphatic and conclusive. The significance of this action will be the better understood when the ground of those opposed to the action of the convention, represented by THADEUS STEVENS, is known. The following resolution offered by Mr. SUMNER, in the U. S. Senate, a few days since, clearly sets forth the position:

Resolved, That a State pretending to secede from the Union, and battling against the National Government to maintain their position, must be regarded as a rebel State, subject to military occupation, and without rights of admission to this floor, *until it has been readmitted by a vote of both Houses of Congress*; and one senator and one representative only are entitled to certain any application from any such State until after such a vote of both Houses.

The application of delegates from Tennessee, Louisiana, and other states similarly situated, was clearly within the meaning of this resolution, and the principle involved was legitimately raised, and, as much as any question could be, from such issues or lateral questions to embarrass the Convention. After a full and fair discussion of the whole question, the Convention decided to admit the delegates to seats equal with those representing other states, thereby, in the most authoritative manner, fixing the policy of the party concerning the status of the rebellious States.

But the Convention did not stop here. By another act if possible still more significant, it re-affirmed the principle we refer to, in the nomination of ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, for Vice President. The significance of this action, in this connection, lies in the fact that, a citizen of a Territory is not eligible to the Vice Presidency, and the convention by nominating Gov. JOHNSON declared as explicitly as it could that the rebellious states have not become reduced to territories, to be treated as conquered provinces, but are still states within the Union—those only who defy the Federal government being rebels. The doctrine that a state can secede was repudiated.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

The rebellion virtually repealed this law. What remained to be done, Congress is doing. The Senate bill legally repealing the law passed that body some time since. In the House, on Monday, the vote of eighty-one to forty-eight left nothing to be done but the signing of the bill by the President.

Thus, step by step, do we approach the grand consummation of no favor to slavery within the limits of the Republic. The South, led by the aristocratic slaveholders, rebelled for the sake of slavery. Whatever else may be pretended, this was at the bottom of the business. The result will be "the utter and total extirpation of slavery from the Republic."

Effect of the Covenant Abroad.

A letter from Paris says: "The formation of the Ladies Union in the United States against the use of foreign goods, has scattered terror and con usion among the European manufacturers. The buyers of the house of A. T. STEWART, ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co., and others, whom I have met, say that their occupation is gone; that they have ceased to buy until further orders, but that they do not expect to buy any more so long as the Covenant exists. The number of American buyers in France is very large, and they find themselves all at once out of employment."

AFRICAN SEEDS.—The Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington has just received from TIMOTHY D. HIBBARD, M. D., of Sierra Leone, seeds and specimens of several native African plants—among them, *Kuos-koos*, a kind of corn much esteemed as food for man, beast and fowl, and very prolific; sour sorrel, useful as seasoning, &c.; Congo beans, gourds, peanuts, a plant called Fundi, and an unnamed flowering shrub similar to the catalpa.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.—Rebel Mobile dates to the 6th state that Admiral Farragut had arrived off that harbor "with a fleet of sixteen large ships." The Richmond papers complain that the water in the James river is so low and muddy that the fish won't bite,—a state of things which they attribute to the presence of "Beast Butler." The reported imprisonment of the Mayor of Richmond, for favoring the surrender of the city, is denied by the rebel papers.

JENNY WADE A MYTH.—It seems that the ideal heroine of Gettysburg, whose praises have been sung all over the land, is a myth. This nut-brown maid is a poetical creation, or at least, before "a monument to sweet Jenny Wade" is erected, it has been proposed that a jury of poets and paragraphists, who have written so lavishly in her praise, might be sent to inquire into her history.

RECEIPTS OF THE PHILADELPHIA FAIR.—Up to last Saturday night the receipts of the Philadelphia Fair were $400,000—"a sum," says the *American*, "exceeded by only one, and equalled by only two of all its predecessors." The same journal adds that the Philadelphia Fair "promises to crown the loftiest."

Personal.

During General Birney's recent raid through Florida, a bright little girl was found alone at one house, her parents having skedaddled. She was rather non-committal, for she did not know whether the troops were Union or rebel. Two fine dogs made their appearance while a conversation was being held with the child, and she informed one of her questioners that their names were Gilmore and Beauregard. "Which is the best dog?" asked a bystander. "I don't know," said she; "they're both mighty smart dogs; but they'll either of 'em suck eggs if you don't watch 'em." The troops left without ascertaining whether the family, or which the girl was so hopeful a scion, was Union or rebel.

George Francis Train turns up again, this time at Omaha, Nebraska, where he made a speech a few days ago, urging that the national capital should be removed from Washington to that Territory.

At the conclusion of a professional engagement in Ballarat, recently, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kean received from their friends the pleasant little gift of a hundred-guinea nugget.

John Henry Shultz, residing on the old Martha Furnace property, in Burlington county, N. J., eleven miles from Tuckerton, has completed his one hundred and fifth year, and bids fair to live several years longer. He was born in Germany, and was sixteen years old when he arrived at Philadelphia, before the Revolutionary War, and was for thirty years a cooper in the employment of the late Stephen Girard. His eyesight is failing, but his hearing is good.

Goldthwaite, who was lately defeated in the billiard match with Kavanah, seems resolved not to stay beaten. He has again challenged his late opponent to play for the championship and for one thousand dollars a side, a game of one thousand points up, in September or October next.

Governor Seymour's name having been placed before the public as a candidate for re-election, it has been announced, apparently on authority, that he will retire into private life at the close of his present administration, and under no circumstances, will he accept any public office whatever.

Maggie Mitchell was presented "between the acts," at her benefit performance at the Boston theatre, last Friday evening, by Manager Marshall, with a silver vase worth $150, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Miss Maggie Mitchell by Wyzeman Marshall, manager of the Boston theatre, in token of his friendship and as a slight tribute to her dramatic genius. Boston, June 10, 1864."

Barry Sullivan, the tragedian, had a fracas with one of the audience in the theatre at Melbourne, which resulted in a fight, the tragedian being declared the victor.

The distinguished physiologist, Dr. E. Brown Lequard, who treated Senator Sumner at Paris, lectured, on Tuesday last, at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, before the Medical Staff of the Army and Navy, and such citizen surgeons as saw fit to attend, on tetanus and other nervous affections resulting from wounds and profuse hemorrhage.

Southern "Manufactures."

We have received copies of Charleston papers, only two or three weeks old, printed on small, dingy half sheets, which indicate a sad lack of paper-making facilities. But the bad paper is not the only evidence of a poverty of invention or scarcity of material, for it happens that the staple of the editorial comments is the "Chattanooga Rebel," and many of the issues of that sheet, is a bitter complaint at the failure of manufacturing enterprises in the South. The self-sustaining "nation" is unable, by its own confession, to make the necessary articles in common use. We put together five paragraph gleaned from the columns of the *Courier:*

NO GLASS OR POTTERY.

"Has any reader of the Courier seen a piece of glassware of the Confederate origin? After the very glowing accounts we read months ago of glass factories established in the South, have we lunged to be able to see through a glass some signs and tokens of attention awakened to industrial and mechanical independence. No people can ever attain to real and substantial independence by military achievements alone, and without efforts at self-reliance, and supply in some of the arts of common use and demand in consequence of the manufactures.

"Kindred to glass, we may mention pottery-ware in all its forms. What has become of Kaolin and all its products, and of potteries that once flourished?"

NO MATCHES.

"Matches are or may be considered a 'light' matter, but it is no light grievance to use up a half box of matches in search of light. How many Confederate match-makers have succeeded?"

NO AGRICULTURAL TOOLS.

"The attention of any good mechanic or designer could be profitably turned to the supply of agricultural implements, for which, beyond the simplest tools of domestic make, we have generally depended on the Yankees. Is there any factory now supplying such implements, instruments and machines now in operation or contemplation?"

NO OIL.

"Any persons who have tried experiments in oil-making will do service by giving reports as to approved process and machinery. The prices of oils of all kinds, vegetable and animal, are still fabulously high, and where supplies discreditably small, for a country as amply blessed as we are with materials for the best vegetable oils, and with waters yielding fish oil."

OBITUARY.—The death of Joseph C. Hornblower, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, is announced. He was called to the bar in 1803, and in 1832 became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1844 Judge Hornblower was one of the most distinguished members of the Convention which met to consider a new Constitution for the State, at which time he made strong efforts though unsuccessful, to have a clause inserted abolishing slavery in New Jersey. Slavery, however, was soon afterwards abolished by an act of the Legislature. In 1856 his celebrated judgment that Congress had no right to pass a fugitive slave law attracted much attention, and many of the ablest lawyers have since concurred in its soundness. Chief Justice Hornblower was chairman of the New Jersey delegation to the National Convention at Philadelphia in 1856, on which Convention he was one of the Vice Presidents. He took his ground as a champion of liberty, and was most earnest and eloquent in its support. In 1860 the Judge, though infirm and suffering, canvassed actively for Mr. Lincoln. Chief Justice Hornblower died in the eighty-seventh year of his age, full of years and honors. He held the degree of L.L.D., conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey, and was President of the following societies: New Jersey Colonization Society, Society for Promoting Collegiate and Theological Education in the West, and the New Jersey Historical Society. Besides these he was connected with many other extensive organizations, both religious and secular.

SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.—Army correspondents write that Sherman does not desire to push Johnston any further without compelling him to come to a decisive battle. For this he is establishing a strong position at Alatoona, hurrying up reinforcements and immense quantities of military stores, and has arranged his plans to circumvent Johnston. It is said that Johnston will give battle before retreating further, and certain positions are stated where he is established fortified lines; but Johnston's policy has been uniformly indicated hitherto. He will fight, but not decisively, and to no greater extent than he has already done. He will make good his retreat if he can, and it is precisely to prevent this that Sherman is making his arrangements. Johnston has been reinforced from Mobile, and an order has been issued for a levy of from 10,000 to 15,000 Georgia militia for him. We are unable to define the location of Big Shanty, where Sherman now is, but it is in advance of Acksworth, and not far from Kenesaw. The two armies are in close view of each other, and a battle is impending, though when it will occur it is difficult to say.

The country through which the campaign has been conducted is exceedingly wild and rough. The forests are almost universal, and it is a work of great peril to manœuvre an army through such a wilderness in the face of an enemy. The facility for bushwhacking and guerrilla fighting is such as to induce Sherman to look to his line of communication with much caution, and has for his success has been surprising. His present position puzzles the rebels far more than the previous activity of his flanking operations.

It is a noteworthy fact that, despite the assertions of English journals inimical to this Country, emigration from Great Britain, and, indeed, nearly all parts of the old world, is steadily on the increase. In vain do the British Government and all the Colonial authorities attempt to turn the tide of the emigrants to New Zealand and British America. With unconquerable pertinacity the laboring classes persist in coming to a country, which the enemies of the Republic would have the world believe is going to destruction swiftly and surely. The natural conclusion from this is, that the intelligence of the laboring classes is more correct than the disingenuous speculation of the organs of the aristocracy with regard to the future of the United States.

THE Philadelphia passenger railroad companies have increased their fare one cent. The *Press* of that city is indignant at the new penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy. It says that the first few days of its career have proved all that was predicted in its disfavor. The onecent mischief has been a pest to conductors and a plague to passengers, and, in a word, is a piece of arbitrariness upon the part of corporations. In a number of cases reported conductors have refused to make change for their passengers, and have ejected respectable people from the cars. On some of the lines the nickel exchange has been flowing freely, the small economy of the companies bleeding at every pore.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—Mrs. Mary Miller, of New York, who has been residing for several weeks at Fishahill Landing committed a bloody deed on Monday morning at that place, by cutting the throats of her two children (girls, aged respectively seven and two years) and then cutting her own. She is supposed to have been suffering from a spell of insanity, to which she was occasionally subject.

THE Mississippi Valley sanitary Fair is now in its closing week. Its success has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends. The receipts to the 11th inst. were $575,000, with many large donations yet to arrive. The building has been paid for, and the entire expenses are estimated at less than $30,000. After the building is sold, and the returns are all in; it is believed the grand result will be a purse of $600,000 for the Western Sanitary Commission.

General Intelligence.

A bright little girl in playful anger caught hold of an elder sister, saying: "Now, I'll shake the sawdust out of you," thinking the human species was get up on the same plan as her doll.

A little girl died in Norwich the other day, from eating almonds. A piece of the nut had lodged in some part of the intestines, producing an abscess.

Among the "trophies" on exhibition at the Fair in Philadelphia, is one called "a trophy of Shiloh," which consists of the lock of a musket. The inscription tells us that "This is the lock that cracked the cap, that fired the gun, that carried the ball, that caused the fall of General Johnston."

The Fremonters in Indiana are making preparations for a State ratification convention, which will probably be held on the 11th of July next.

It seems that these men had for need a plan to seize the steamship. Their first object was the killing of all persons who should oppose them, and the conspiracy included the running of the vessel after her seizure on their own account. The intention of the mutineers was to take the vessel on the first night after her departure; but they had no engineer among their number who could work her engines.

Threats of violence had, however, been somewhat openly made, and there was much excitement on board.

On the day mentioned, under pretense that they wished to go into the first cabin, the mutineers attacked Captain Tinklepaugh, who would not permit them to do as they desired. This was the signal for a combined movement of the conspirators, and the men who were in the plot acted under the leadership of the most desperate of their number.

The ringleaders advanced upon the Captain and Commander Ammen, of the Navy, who had the sailors in charge.

The Captain, who had expected the difficulty and was prepared, aimed his revolver at the head of the foremost man, and warned him that if he advanced a step further he would lose his life.

The mutineer, with a horrible oath, called the Captain a coward, and daring him to fire, sprang forward. Captain Tinklepaugh kept his word. The bullet from the weapon which covered the ruffian's head entered his brain, and he fell, almost instantly expiring.

The excitement among the passengers, many of whom were ladies, and also among the mutineers, was at this time intense. The latter rushed forward, and the mutineer who followed his first was fired at by Commander Ammen and by three or four officers, among whom was the chief engineer of the Ocean Queen.

The short distance from which these officers fired rendered their aim effective in every case, and the mutineer fell, pierced by five or six bullets.

Seeing that their plot was likely to fail in consequence of the adequate preparations of the officers and crew to defend the vessel, the conspirators made no further efforts. A few minutes after their attack had failed, they were easily disarmed and put in irons.

There was no further trouble on board. The dead were buried after the capture, into the ocean, and the thirty or more men who were in irons were taken to Aspinwall, and across the Isthmus. Eight, however, escaped, and another was shot.

MUTINY AT SEA.

Conspiracy to Seize the California Steamer Ocean Queen.

Two of the Ringleaders Killed.

The California steamship Ocean Queen, on her departure from New York for Aspinwall on the 15th ultimo, took out two hundred and seventeen sailors, most of whom had been transferred from the army to the navy; and she had on board also about five hundred passengers.

On the third day out about thirty of the sailors endeavored to seize the steamer. There had been indications of trouble previous to this attempt, but the men failed to put their plot into execution.

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A BLOCKADER'S STORY.

HAVING captured a schooner, which was taken while attempting to violate the blockade, she was dispatched, in charge of a prize officer and crew, to New Orleans, with orders to proceed without delay. At the time of the capture we had a sick man on board who was delirious, and had been given up by the doctor as past all hopes of recovery. As the man in health he had been remarkably quiet, but in his present excited state he talked incessantly. Soon after the schooner got under way Orlando Harris, the man called out in a loud, authoritative voice, "Schooner ahoy! What schooner is that? Schooner ahoy! what schooner is that, I say?" His supposed position to the schooner he understanding the name, but at length said, "Oh, that is your name, is it? [The prize schooner's name was Swallow, the pronounciation of which, "Swallo," is what water have you got?" "Five fathoms—four fathoms—three fathoms—two fathoms." "Look out there! you will be ashore!" "Heave the lead!" "One fathom." "There, you are right ashore!"

After this time his mind turned upon other subjects, and nothing was thought of his wanderings, until one morning, when we passed the Juniata hard and fast among breakers on the beach of Galveston Island, about two miles distant. Finding that he was not to be got afloat satisfactorily; but anchoring to her as near as possible we saw that she had been abandoned, and the officer and crew were prisoners in the hands of the rebels.

That the connection between the ravings of the sick man and the fate of the schooner was wholly accidental many will undoubtedly consider, but many developments have been made lately made, showing that thoughts can be unconsciously communicated from one mind to another, that certain persons on the subject as one and thereon courtesies of action register. The hermaphrodite brig rigged, and spreads a large quantity of canvas. The crew of this little craft will consist of Captain J. C. Donovan, mate, and all hands; Mr. William Spencer, of Rhode Island, and Toby, a pretty and intelligent dog of the species "spaniel." The crew will be divided into two watches, while Toby sat liberty to do as he pleases. He will, however be kept a bright lookout for approaching vessels &c.

The provisions and stores for this venture some parts of water, forty-five gallons of water, or an allowance of three pints per person; one hundred pounds of bread, or three-fourths of a pound per day per man; a few pounds of coffee, and sugar. The cooking apparatus will be a small lamp to make the coffee once a day. A few currants and a few cans of preserved meats will make up the list of stores. The voyage needs to make the passage in six weeks, and upon his arrival in England will exhibit and then sell his craft. He is an old sailor, and the very whiskers which have whitened his face and nerved his heart to the perils of the sea. The Vision will sail about Monday next. He has had several applications for passage, but has refused them all. Besides, she is the smallest vessel which ever attempted to cross the ocean.

Among the rebel prisoners who have recently been sent to Point Lookout is a female soldier, dressed in the full gray uniform. She claims she is a resident of Pittsylvania county, Va., and has served in several battles with the 12th Virginia Artillery—was severely wounded in one of these battles. Some three months since she left the army of General Joe Johnston, as one of the guard, to escort a female Union soldier, by the name of Miss Dr. Walker—a surgeon of one of the Illinois regiments—to Richmond. Her name is Miss Jane Perkins, and she is about twenty-two years of age. She says she has been in the service over three years—part of the time as a wagoner, and part of the time as an artillerist. She says she only wishes the Confederate and Federal Governments would let her and Miss Dr. Walker settle the question in one mortal combat—that she is ready at any moment to stake her life for the Confederacy. During the period she served as a soldier she was at all times known by her fellow soldiers to be a female, and was in all cases made to bear the slightest burdens. She was captured by our cavalry at the battle of Cold Harbor, and is placed in the rebel hospital by the United States Government, to act as a nurse.

During the last week Gov. Hicks has been in his seat in the U. S. Senate most of the time. His left leg is off just above the knee. As he has not yet got a cork extension, he must sit all the while, despite the rule of the Senate which requires a member to rise when he speaks. Luckily for him, he's not much of a talker; and so the difficulty of making a speech while sitting does not seriously incommode him. I am quite sure the country could spare both legs of some Senators if thereby a reasonable degree of silence from them could be secured: and I can imagine a greater loss than the heads of two or three of them would be.

THERE is no material of war that the Rebels find it more difficult to provide than gunpowder. The great scarcity of saltpetre and the difficulty of obtaining it from abroad, has excited among the Rebel leaders no little alarm. In October last the Ordnance Department determined to make some experiments with gun cotton. A quantity was manufactured, and subjected to various tests, which proved quite satisfactory. A charge, equal to one ounce and a half of powder, was placed in an eight-inch mortar and fired. The result was highly satisfactory on being fired, gave a range of 152 feet, which exceeds by several feet the range obtained from the same amount of the best cylindrical powder. For another test a quantity of the cotton equal to two drachms was placed in an eprouvette, and on being exploded raised a weight of twenty-six pounds to the height of 64½ inches, showing a much greater power than is given in a similar test by two drachms of approved powder.

These experiments were so satisfactory that the Rebel Government determined to employ the gun cotton for artillery fire, and ordered a large number of guns and howitzers manufactured, which he will be used to the exclusion of ordinary powder.

ST. PAUL.—A writer thus speaks "hopefully" of the chief city of Minnesota. St. Paul is a great city—that is prospectively. In territory it is already great. All the back country to the "Lake of the Woods" is laid out in 'additions" to the city. In 1866—7, everybody went crazy over corner lots. But lots are very low now; you can buy a lot two miles—only two miles—from the Post Office, on Dayton's Bluff, or some other inaccessible place, 60 by 150 feet, for $8 or $10. This is considered low, very low. Soon, they tell me, will soon have more inhabitants than Chicago. This growth will be as by magic when the railroad connections are made. The St. Paul and Superior Railroad which is to be" commenced at once is the most important. This will secure the grain trade, as it is said, as low down as Winona, and the great avenue of commerce for the Northwest will be via Superior to and from New York. What then will become of Chicago? Also of Superior iron and copper will be brought to St. Paul to be manufactured. For there is "immense" coal fields on Mississippi river, St. Paul is to be a Troy—a Pittsburgh, very soon, almost immediately. When those lots on all the Bluffs will be cheap at $800 or $1,000. Besides St. Paul has just the population of beavers and smelters—and her atmosphere, her pure water, her wood, lumber and stone, will furnish ample means for wealth and shops for the business which is to be the source of her greatness.

Consideration for the Buyers of Mining Stock.—Persons when purchasing shares in mining incorporations should bear in mind the fact that all such shares of stock, when not transferred on the company's books, are liable to be seized in execution for any debt due by the party in whose name they are entered; so that if A sells B ten shares in any company, and B does not have them transferred to him on the secretary's books; any creditor of A may have them attached to satisfy his claims. In nine cases out of ten, buyers of stock do not pay any attention to this fact.

Recruiting in New York is to be resumed Two millions of dollars has been appropriated for volunteers.

EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The quarterly statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States Government for the three months ending April 1st, shows that the receipts of the treasury were $269,241,150, and the disbursements $329,943,873. The receipts included $27,439,654 from customs, $7,685,212 from internal revenue, and nearly six and a half millions of "commutation money." The issue of five per cent. legal tenders was nearly $120,000,000.

About $100,000,000 of the disbursements was made up of the redemption of certificates of indebtedness and other obligations which were replaced by some other form of indebtedness, and was therefore merely a shifting of the form of the accounts. The real expenditures were as follows:

Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$7,608,397
Interior (pensions and Indian)	2,701,404
War	198,647,741
Navy	17,731,437
Interest on public debt (including Treasury notes)	9,287,116
Total	$230,806,095

This makes an average expenditure of $2,564,512 per day,—a different thing from the four millions so loosely talked about. Against this expenditure, the regular receipts of the government give about $700,000 per day.

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[We again start on its travels this piquant little poem, which originally appeared in the New York *Independent*, and hope it will leave no corner of the loyal land untouched.]

OUR PRESIDENT.

1864.

Abraham Lincoln knows the ropes!
All our hopes
Centre now about the brave and true.
Let us help him as we can,
He's the man.
Honest for the country through and through.

Others good, perhaps as he
There may be:
Have we tried them in the war-time's flame?
Do we know if they will stand,
Heart in hand,
Seek for the Right in Heaven's name?

Let the Nation ask him then,
Once again,
To hold the rudder in this stormy sea.
Tell him that each sleepless night,
Dark to light,
Usher's in a morning for the Free.

Let us not forget our rude
Gratitude!
But lend our servant the poor crown we may!
Give him four more years of toil,
Task and moil,
Knowing God shall crown him in His day!

JOY COMETH IN THE MORNING.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Oh, deem not they are blest alone
Whose lives a peaceful tenor keep;
For God, who pities man, hath shown
A blessing for the eyes that weep.

The light of smiles shall fill again
The lids that overflow with tears;
And weary hours of woe and pain
Are promises of happier years.

There is a day of sunny rest
For every dark and troubled night;
And grief may bide an evening guest,
But joy shall come with early light.

Nor let the good man's trust depart,
Though life its common gifts deny;
Though with a pierced and broken heart,
And spurned of men he goes to die;

For God has marked each sorrowing day,
And numbered every secret tear,
And heaven's long age of bliss shall pay
For all his children suffer here.

A MIDNIGHT ADVENTURE.

Females often possess presence of mind and the power of self control under circumstances of imminent peril which seems almost foreign to their nature. An instance of self command by a lady is given, whose fears must have been powerfully excited, and whose life of affluence had probably never before given her nerves any severer test than this incident to the vexations of domestic cares. We copy the adventure, premising by the way of explanation, that the lady was the daughter of a rector, residing in a quiet English country village, and was upon the eve of marriage.

The wedding day was to be on the morrow of that on which our adventure happened. Grand preparations were made for the wedding; and the rector's fine old plate, and the costly gifts of the bride, were discussed with pride and pleasure at the Hare and Hounds, in the presence of some strangers who had come down to a prize fight which had taken place in the neighborhood.

That night, Adelaide, who occupied a separate room from her sister, sat up late—long after all the household had retired to rest. She had a long interview with her father, and had been reading a chapter to which he had directed her attention, and since, had packed up her jewels, etc. She was consequently, still dressed when the church clock tolled midnight. As it ceased she fancied she heard a low noise like that of a file; she listened, but could distinguish nothing clearly. It might have been made by some of the servants still about, or perhaps it was only a creaking of the old trees. She heard nothing but the sighing of the winter winds for many minutes afterwards. House breakers were mere myths in primitive Tendon, and the bride elect, without a single thought of fear, resumed her occupation. She was gazing on a glittering set of diamonds, destined to be worn at the wedding, when her bedroom door softly opened. She turned, looked up, and beheld a man in a black mask, holding a pistol in his hand, standing before her.

She did not scream, for her first thought was for her father who slept in the next room, and to whom any sudden alarm might be death, for he was old, feeble, and suffering from heart complaint. She confronted the robber boldly, and addressed him in a whisper:

"You are come," she said, "to rob us. Spare your soul the awful guilt of murder. My father sleeps next to my room, and to be startled from his sleep would kill him. Make no noise I beg of you."

The fellow was astonished and cowed.

"We won't make no noise," he replied, suddenly, "if you give us everything quietly."

Adelaide drew back and let him take her jewels—not without a pang, for they were precious love-gifts, remarking at the same time that two more masked ruffians stood at the half-open door. As he took the jewel case and watch from the table, and demanded her purse, she asked him if he intended to go into her father's room. She received a surly affirmative; he wasn't a-going to run the risk and leave half the tin behind! She proposed instantly that she should go herself, saying:

"I will bring you whatever you wish, and you may guard me thither, and kill me if I play false to you."

The fellow consulted his comrades, and after a brief parley they agreed to the proposal; and with a pistol pointed at her head, the dauntless girl crossed the passage and entered the old rector's room. Very gently she stole across the chamber, and removing his purse, watch, keys, and desk, she gave them up to the robbers who stood at the door. The old man slept peacefully and calmly thus guarded by his child, who softly shut the door and demanded if the robbers were yet satisfied.

The leader replied that they should be when they had got the show of plate spread out below, and they couldn't let her out of sight, but that she must go with them. In compliance with this mandate, she followed them down stairs to the dining room, where a splendid wedding breakfast had been laid to save trouble and hurry on the morrow. Her surprise, the fellows, eight in number, when assembled—seated themselves and prepared to make a good meal. They ordered her to get them out wine, and cut her own wedding cake for them; and then seated at the head of the table, she was compelled to preside at this extraordinary revel.

They ate, drank, laughed and joked; and Adelaide, quick of ear and eye, had time to study, in her quiet way, the figures and voices of the whole set.

When the repast was ended, and the plate transferred to a sack, they prepared to depart, whispering together and glancing at the young lady. For the first time Adelaide's courage gave way, and she trembled; but it was not a consultation against her as it proved. The leader coming to her, said that they did not wish to harm her—that she was a jolly wench, regular game, and that they wouldn't hurt her, but that she must swear not to give the alarm till nine or ten the next day, when they should be off all safe. To this of course she was obliged to assent, and they all insisted on shaking hands with her. She noticed, during this parting ceremony, that one of the ruffians had only three fingers on the left hand.

Alone, and in the despoiled room, Adelaide, faint and exhausted, awaited the first gleam of daylight; then the robbers did not return, she stole up to her room, undressed, and fell into a disturbed slumber. The consternation of the family next morning may be imagined; and Adelaide's story was still more astounding than the fact of the robbery itself. Police were sent from London, and they, guided by Adelaide's lucid description of her midnight guests, actually succeeded in capturing every one of the gang, although the young lady had no difficulty in identifying and swearing to—"the fellow fingered Jack" being the guiding clue to the discovery. The stolen property was nearly all recovered, and the old rector always declared—and with truth—that he owed his life to the self-possession and judgment of his only daughter.

The only ill effect of the great trial to her nerves, was a disposition on the part of the young heroine to listen for midnight sounds, and start uneasily from troubled dreams; but time and change of residence soon effected its cure.

PROPOSALS.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
Office of Chief Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock m., Monday, June 20, 1864, for two thousand (2000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at the Government Stables at Giesboro Depot, near Washington City, within forty (40) days from date of contract.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, well broken, full in flesh, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, in good condition, and well adapted in every way to Cavalry purposes.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to, and rigidly enforced in every particular.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty for the faithful performance.

☞ Should any United States officer guarantee the approval of a bidder who should prove to be irresponsible, his name will be reported to the Secretary of War, with a recommendation that such officer be dismissed the service.

All bidders and guarantors will be held to the strictest accountability, and every failure to comply with terms of contract, or to make the contract satisfactorily, will be followed by prosecution to the full extent of the law.

Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to this office.

Successful bidders will be prepared to enter into written contracts, with good and sufficient security, immediately on the acceptance of their bids.

The oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Bids for one hundred (100) horses and upwards will be entertained.

Bids for the entire number of horses required are invited.

Payment will be promptly made on completion of contract.

No more will be received.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any other information will be promptly given on application, personally or by letter, to

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster.

Cavalry Bureau.

Purchase in the open market will be continued at Giesboro Depot until the contract is awarded. Payment made in Certificates of Indebtedness for seven (7) hones or more. jel1

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. G. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 96 DIAMOND STREET,
my26 PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Made at 64 FOURTH Street.
jel4 S. S. MARVIN.

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In storage and for sale by
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Successors to Dilworth, McCandless & Co.,
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IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE
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A NEWSPAPER.

☞ The Commercial is sent to Subscribers, by Mail, for $6 per Year.

☞ It is delivered to City Subscribers, for 25 Cents per Week.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom,n	8:30 a m	Baltimore Exp'r.	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:30 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's.	11:50 p m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	12:00 a m
Fast Line	8:25 p m	Thro Mail	12:30 a m
Joh's Acm'n	2:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	2:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	5:35 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Philia.	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cin'ti "	7:30 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 3:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:30 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:30 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:35 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:30 p m	Express	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:30 p m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 a. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:10 a. m.	Mail	3:30 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express	8:00 p. m.
"	1:45 p. m.	do do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:30 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves			
Allegheny	3:30 p. m.		
Cleveland	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibuses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....12 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....88 Fourth street.
C. Heimbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Boots and Shoes.
H. Childs & Co.....132 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. S. Kennedy.....24 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....80 Fifth st.

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Commission Merchants.
C. R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 189 Second street.
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street.

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Dry Goods.
Thos. Marker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....31 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
W. H. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....220 Penn st.
Quincy A. Cox.....278 Penn st.

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Gadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....713 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Richardson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co..corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....133 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....129 Wood st.

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....50 Wood st.

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport.
Union.....Philadelphia.
Girard House.....Philadelphia.
Belvidere.....Shamokin.
Jones House.....Harrisburg.

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....131 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.cor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....119 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....88 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.....26 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth st

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. G. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & McKeland.....96 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Livery Stables.
James Dain & Son.....410 Penn street.

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 42 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....13 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Frank, Metz & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Atlantic Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Hartley & Co.....Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....42 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
C. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald...Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRolette.....51 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
W. S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Pt. Wayne & Chicago Depot...cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roessing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....137 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....47 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
C. & A. Streuss.....39 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Twine.
B. Randolier & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Meg.aw.....81 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
H. Edmonson & Co.....96and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny.

Wines and Liquors.
J. Selferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....187 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 190 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices.
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se8tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,
my26

FOUNDRIES.

S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
e17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe6:1y

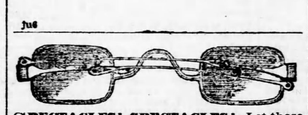
UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID R. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipe, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers. Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c. &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,
No. 88 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

Of all descriptions. The best and cheapest to be had at
G. LEGARS,
28 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Persons who are compelled to use articles of this description would do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.
mh16:3m

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 12 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se8:1y

SOAP. SOAP. SOAP. SOAP.—
It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approval by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes all grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for family use. Try it.
IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.
Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.
Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.
JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
M. ROOKHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded as the best Soap that could be procured for the service.
Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary Murfreesboro', Kentucky.
The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.
Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de29

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris. Date of Diploma, 1828.
Office—51 GRAND STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
The following specialities attended to:
1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.
2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.
3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap20

NO. 1 MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and rebolled). In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe11:d&wtc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja15-tc

☞ CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21-tc

IRON.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.
LLOYD & BLACK.
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my2:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES. se23

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.
☞ Office and Wareroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja6-1y

CHARLES ROEDEL.....HENRY DANWERTH.
ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ,
No. 39 THIRD STREET,
(Between Wood and Smithfield,)
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brewers' Kettles, Stills,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Copper, Sheet Iron, and Blacksmith Work.
je8 3m

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c.
Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
Constantly on hand, Copper Mill Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh32

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
POWERS & CO.,
attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breeching, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc28:1y

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.
W. P. PORTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.
my2:1y TEMPERANCEVILLE, near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,
LASALLE, ILLINOIS,
SMELTERS OF
Slab Zinc, or Spelter,
from
WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.
fe17:6m

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFING and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Tea Trays, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parlor Stoves,

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS.	Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange				69½	May 5
50	Citizens				61¼	" 4
50	Pittsburgh				67½	" 4
50	Allegheny				58¾	" 5
50	Mechanics				64½	" 5
50	Iron City				64½	" 4
50	M & M				86	" 4
50	First National		110			$6.75
100	Second National		110			
100	Third National		110			
100	First National, Ally			110		
50	Manchester Saving				49¾	" 4
		INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens			61		
42	Western			53½	May	$2.50
25	Monongahela		34	35		1.00
50	Exchange		50	51½	"	$4.00
50	Pittsburgh		34	34		
50	Allegheny			30½		
25	Penn's		28	28¾		
100	Penna			45		
		RAILROAD.				
25	Monongahela				27¼	
26	St. Clair Street		40	45		
50	Hand-in-Hand				80	
50	Mechanic Street					
25	Birmingham				31¾	
		RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley		15		14¾	
50	Connellsville		11	12	13¾	
50	do (Interest)			17		
50	Steubenville		13	15¼	14¾	
50	Charter Oak					5
50	Hempfield					3½
50	Allegh'y & Manch'ter		65	70	65	
50	Birmingham				70	
50	Clinton				90	
		GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh				98	
25	Allegheny		83		86	
25	Birmingham				31¾	$3.00
		OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco		27			
10	North American		11			
		BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 6				81¾	
	do Scrip 5's				81	
	Pittsburgh 5's				78¾	
	do 6's				98	
	Allegheny City 6's		100			
	do 4's				66¾	
	Allegh'y V. R. 7's				108	
	do 2d mortg		95			
	Connellsville 6's				97	
	Steub. R. R. 6's			75		

WEDNESDAY, June 15.

The local money market, without any pressure upon it for loans, and in the absence of any speculative feeling, remains about the same in its tone and demand upon it. No lack of money at any of our discount places, or disposition to accomodate applicants exists, and should there spring up something to excite our money circles, it must be in the shape of tangible profits or results, such as large dividend paying investments.

—Prices of articles in the various departments of trade keep up remarkably well, and there is every prospect of their main aining the present standard so long as money is abundant. It is the plethora of capital so generally diffused in every nook and corner of the country that stimulates and sustains the high prices of all values, and we cannot expect a decline until the military success is of such a decisive character as to stab the rebellion to the heart.

—No movement in our local stocks worthy of special remark for the last week. Bank shares, Railroad, Passenger Railway, Oil stocks, Copper and Insurance, are about the same as quoted in the table at the head of the column.

—The Directors of the Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil Company have declared a dividend of two per cent. for the month of May, on the capital stock of the company, clear of United States and State tax, payable on and after this date. This is represented as one of the largest and most productive of the Oil Companies in this State. Its shares are almost entirely in the hands of a few of the heaviest capitalists in this city, Pittsburgh and Erie, and has never been on the stock market, being held in present hands for the very large percentage of profit which it already pays, and promises to increase. There is no doubt vast wealth in the oil region of Northern Pennsylvania, and when capital is more entirely devoted to profit from the production of oil, as in the case of the company here noticed, rather than profit from the formation of companies and the sale of shares, we shall then begin to realize the wealth which the oil region manifestly covers.

—In regard to the New York money market yesterday, the New York *Post* has the following summary:

The loan market is moderately active at 6@7 per cent. The banks continue to strengthen themselves for the anticipated stringency by calling in their loans. As to the immediate feature of the loan market opinions differ. Some of the leading capitalists and bankers believe that towards the close of this week the stringency will commence which is inseparable from the payment of so large a sum as seventy-five millions into the treasury. Others suppose that the spasm will not come on until later. For the convenience of the public Mr. Chase has made the most liberal banking arrangements respecting the payments on account of the seventy-five mil lions of new sixes of 1881 which will to-morrow be awarded to the highest bidders.

1. The two year coupon fives will be received at par and interest in payment of subscriptions. Thirty millions of these notes have been already authorized from Congress, and will be ready next Saturday from Philadelphia and Cincinnati for delivery.

2. Depositors of the temporary loan in the Sub-Treasury may use at par in paying five-twenty certificates in payment of their instalments, without the usual ten days' notice, and without sacrificing any portion of the interest then due.

3. The three instalments fall due on the 20th, 25th, and 30th inst. Such subscribers as may wish to pay over the three instalments can do so, and they will thus secure 6 per cent. interest in gold from the date of payment.

Several rumors are in circulation respecting the acceptance of certain terms from certain capitalists to take a portion of the new loan at a price and on terms more favorable to foreign holders of our bonds than those holding similar bonds in this country. The rumors are without foundation. No for ign bids whatever have yet been accepted.

The stock market is dull. Governments are steady. State stocks quiet, coal stocks improving, railroad bonds firm, and railroad shares heavy and irregular.

The weekly averages of the old banks of the city of New York on Saturday, June 11, 1864 present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 4th:—

Decrease in Loans	$1,801,888
Increase in Specie	1,580,160
Decrease in Circulation	131,100
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,976,119

It is expected that the next statement will show a heavy decrease in the loans and deposits, and a dearer money market may reasonably be anticipated.

—The Banks of Wisconsin, in common with most of the State Banks throughout the country, continue to reduce the amount of their circulation. The circulation has been decreased during the month ending June 1st, $25,025 The whole amount of circulation outstanding is as follows:—

Par banks	$2,564,187
Banks winding up	46,431
Total	$2,610,618

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:

Capital	$13,637,600	$13 295,167	Inc ... $152,577
Loans	39,925,863	42,386,423	Inc ... 2,562 910
Specie	3,9 4,523	3,964,763	Inc ... 438
Legal Tenders	1,631,700	13,479,060	Dec ... 291,740
Due from Bks	3,186,259	3,057,583	Dec ... 128,676
Due to Bks	5,605,116	5 930,037	Dec ... 67,099
Deposits	39,249 890	39,387,171	Inc ... 137,371
Circulation	2,100,928	2,077,763	Dec ... 23,165

The exhibit this week shows an increase of over a quarter of a million of dollars in loans, the result of the deposits made to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the arrangement of an allowance of six per cent. interest. The legal tender notes have fallen off to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars from the same cause, and the deposits increased $137,371. The specie and the circulation were nearly steady.

—In oil stocks at Philadelphia there is not much doing. The following are the quotations for those most largely dealt in:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Oil Creek	5¼	5¾	Irving	4½	5
Maple Shade	10¼	10½	Pope Farm	3½	
McClintock	5	5¾	Keystone Zinc	3¾	6
Pa Pet Co	5¼	6	Densmore	4¾	4¾
Perry	5¼	6	Dalzell	5	5½
Minerva	2¼	2¾	McElheny	4¾	5
Venango	1	2	Roberts		3
Organic	1	1¾	Olmstead		5¼
Franklin	1	2	Noble & Deim'tr		16½
Howe's Bull	¼	1			

—At the New York Mining Exchange yesterday the following were the closing quotations for Copper Stocks:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Aztec Copper	6	7¼	Isle Royal copper	22¼	22½
Bedford copper	—	6	Keweenaw cop	—	6
Boston copper	8¾	—	Knowlton cop	8¾	10½
Caledonia cop A	1¾	—	Lafayette cop	1¾	1¾
Canada copper	2¼	2¾	Madeira cop	2	5
Carp Lake copper	4	5½	Merrimac cop	—	4¾
Central copper	60	69	Original cop	—	4¾
Clifton copper	—	2	Norwich cop	4	7
Dacotah copper	—	4	New York cop	1	—
Darby copper	—	1	Selma copper	7	8
Evergreen Bluff c'p	19	20	Ontonagon cop	4	—
Flint Steel River c	10	13	Penn. cop	—	11
Hamilton copper	6	7	Phoenix cop	—	2¼
Hilton copper	5	5¾	Rockland cop	—	16
Hudson copper	2¾	3	Sharon Con cop	—	3
Indiana copper	8	9½			

—At Boston, on Tuesday, Copper stocks were steady. Columbian closed at 9¾; Franklin at 62¾; Hancock at 14; Mesnard at 10; Pewabic at 64½; Pittsburgh at 96; Quincy at 48; Rockland at 14¾; Superior at 87½.

—The following National Banks have been established since our last report:

First National Bank of Hampton, N. Y.; capital, $400,000; J. H. Hasbrouck, President; Jas. E. Ostrander, Cashier.

First National Bank of Freehold, N. J.; capital, $100,000; Jacob P. Bate, President.

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y.; capital, $100,000; E. G. Spaulding, President; Edward Purdey, Cashier.

First National Bank of Carondolet, Missouri; capital, $50,000; William Taussig, President; Edward Hooper, Cashier.

Central National Bank of Worcester, Massachusetts; capital, $250,000; John E. Mason, President; H. A. March, Cashier.

Second National Bank of Watkins, N. Y.; capital, $50,000; Daniel Howard, President; B. C. Hurde, Cashier.

First National Bank of Racine, Wisconsin; capital, 100,000; N. D. Fratt, President; D. Andrews, Cashier.

First National Bank of Norwich, Conn., capital, $500,000; David Gallup, President; Lewis A. Hyde, Cashier.

First National Bank of Bellefonte, Pa.; capital, $50,000; E. D. Burnes, President; J. P. Harris, Cashier.

National Hide and Leather Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, capital, $100,000; Daniel Harwood, President; John S. March, Cashier.

—The Cashier of the Bank of Bloomfield, New Jersey, which institution suddenly became discredited a few weeks ago, writes to a Detroit firm. The following abstract from the letter we publish for whatever it may be worth to the bill holders. The Cashier says: "We have just passed through the transition from winter to spring; in short, the Bank has changed hands. The party just out, run it in the ground. We will now put it up all right. The bills are fully secured by securities at Trenton, by 7 3-10 Government Bonds; and Jersey City Scrip, both from 6 to 12 above par."

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, June 16, 1864. }

Business yesterday was active. There were plenty of buyers on hand to pick up all the lots offered, some of whom were not particular as regard to prices, so that they could obtain the oil. The sales, as reported below, show that a large business was transacted, especially in Refined—principally for July and August delivery. There is not much doing for present delivery. The principal fancy at present is bonded oil. There were no receipts by the river of any account. The market in the East was firm for Crude and Refined. The stock in this market is not large. Among the sales, we note as follows:

Refined Oil—The sales were large, exceeding seven thousand five hundred barrels, viz: Bonded—Sales of 1,000 bbls at 53¾c for August delivery, buyer's option; 500 bbls do at 64c, delivered from 1st to 20th of August, buyer's option; 1,000 bbls July delivery, 63½c buyer's option; 500 bbls, delivered July 20th at 63c; 1,000 bbls, August delivery at 61c; 100 bbls light strain at 58c, immediate delivery. Sales of Refined Free, up river bonds, 250 bbls delivered in cars at 69c; 200 bbls at 69c; 200 do at 69c, 200 do at 68c; 100 do at 70c. Sales of 500 bbls city brand, July delivery at 71c; 1,000 bbls, the terms were withheld.

Crude—The market was firm, with a good inquiry. The amount to operate on was not large. We note the following transactions, viz: Sales of parcels, the packages to be returned; 257 bbls at 34c; sales 600 bbls do, to arrive, 35c; 50 bbls in bulk at 35c; 200 do at 35c; 500 do at 35c; sales 200 bbls, packages to be delivered, delivered on board cars, at 40c; 100 do, on wharf, 38½c.

Residuum—The market was steady but not very active. Holders were demanding 35 50 ₰ bbl.

Naptha was dull with more sellers than buyers. We omit figures.

Imports Oil per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

North American Oil Co, 51 bbls tar, for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Oil Co, 112 bbls Refined, Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 101 bbls Refined, for Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 143 bbls Refined, for Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 25 bbls Benzine, for Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 56 bbls Refined, for New York.

Forsythe Bros & Co, 221 bbls Refined, for Philadelphia.

J Gracie & Co, 288 bbls Refined, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 69 bbls Refined, for Philadelphia.

St. Louis Lumber Market.

The receipts by river the past week have been inside of 1,000,000 feet, and from Chicago 250,000 feet.

Low water still prevents a drive of logs in the upper rivers, and most of the mills are standing still for want of logs. The Black and Chippewa river mills were fortunate enough to secure a moderate supply of logs, and are the only reliable sources for a moderate supply for a large rise of water, a contingency which may or may not happen in time to get the lumber to market this season.

Logs—There have been no arrivals of pine logs for some time.

Lath and shingles are in moderate supply, and prices are firm at quotations.

We quote wholesale prices for lumber on the river bank, Mill Run $25 to 26.

Yard prices for dry lumber are as follo ws:

LUMBER—First Clear, ₰ M	$50,00@—
Second Clear, ₰ M	40,00@—
Third Clear, ₰ M	27,50@30,00
Stock Boards	32,50@—
Fencing	20,00@—
Sheeting	20,00@—
Joists, 10 feet and under	27,50@30,00
Joists, 18 feet and over	30,00@18,00
Dressed flooring, 2d rate	45,00@47,50
do 1st rate	35,00@—
Dressed siding, 2d rate	27,50@30,00
Grub plank	22,50@—
Shaved Shingles, A ₰ M	6@—
Shaved Shingles, No. 2	5,50@—
do A, sawed	5,75@—
do No. 2, do	5,50@—
Lath, ₰ M	7,00@—
Palings, do	50,00@—
Cedar posts, ₰ M	45,00@50,00

Philadelphia Cattle Market, June 13.

The arrivals and sales of beef cattle are small this week, only reaching about 1,175 head. The market, in consequence, is more active, but prices are without any material change. Cattle from Western Pennsylvania steers are selling at from 18@18¼c; 2d do, at 16@17½c, and common at from 14@15c ₰ lb, according to quality. At the close there was less activity in the market, and but a few stock on sale was disposed of within the above range of prices.

Cows—About 200 head arrived, and sold at from $25 up to $75 ₰ head as to quality.

Sheep have advanced; about 6,000 head arrived, and sold at from 7@8c ₰ lb for clipped, and 8½@9c for grass or wool on.

Hogs—2,200 head sold at the different yards, at from $10@12 75 the 100 lbs net.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

300 head	from Pennsylvania.
475 head	from Illinois.
400 head	from Ohio.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yards, reach about 6,000 head this week. The drovers are firmer in their views, and prices have advanced. Clipped Sheep are selling at from 7@8c, and Wool Sheep at from 8½@9c up to 10½c per pound, gross as to quality. Lambs are selling at from $4@6 per head, as to quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs, at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards, reach about 2,200 head. The market is rather dull, and sales are making at from $10 50 up to $12 75 the 100 pounds, net.

1,850 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $10 50 up to $12 50 the 100 lbs, net.

350 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard at from $10 50 up to $12 75 the 100 lbs, net, according to quality.

Wool on the Line of the Michigan Central Railroad.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Wool is coming into market quite freely in the towns and cities in the int rior of the State. In Ionia the boats are loading, and buyers are becoming quite spirited. We herewith give the amount purchased, and the figures paid during the past week at the several points mentioned below:

Niles—A A Chapin bought 2,000 lbs at 60 to 70c; average 66c.

Dowagiac—D Lyle bought 1,200 lbs at 60 to 68c; average 65c.

Decatur—L Rawson bought 800 lbs at 70c.

Kalamazoo—John Dudgeon, Cook & Thomas, and William B Clark, bought 2,600 lbs at 65 to 75c; average, 70c.

Galesburg—A L Mason bought 600 lbs at 70c.

Battle Creek—C C Collins bought 1,000 lbs at 65 to 75c; average 70c.

Marshall—G B Murray and C Dickey & Son bought at 65 to 72c.

Parma—R Aldrich offered 73c for one load of 600 lbs; so asked—not taken, and stored.

Jackson—H S Isham bought 3,000 lbs at 68 to 73c; average 72c.

Grass Lake—Patterson & Co, offered 70c for 600 lbs; 75 asked—stored.

Chelsea—Babcock & Durand bought 162 lbs at 65 to 70c; average 68.

Ann Arbor—Four buyers bought 3,200 lbs at 68 to 75c; average 73c.

Ypsilanti—Yost & Alexander bought 900 lbs at 65 to 70c; average 70c.

St. Louis Stock Market.

Beef Cattle—Within the past few days there has been a large increase in receipts, causing prices to rule easier. The demand for shipment is small, but contractors are taking freely. We quote common to fair at 2½ to 6c, good and choice at 7 to 7¾c ₰ lb, gross.

Hogs—There has been a scarcity, and, with a moderate demand, prices have been firm. We now quote at 6¾ to 7¾c per pound, net, for light to heavy.

Sheep—There is a full supply and a large number is looked for soon; and the market is consequently easy at $5 50 to $6 per head for common to choice.

Cows and Calves—Are more plenty, and selling at $20 to $50 per head for common to good. Fat cows for beef sell high.

St. Louis Horse and Mule Market.

The market for horses has not changed since our last. The arrivals have been moderate, having been scarcely equal to the demand. We continue to quote cavalry horses at $150; artillery at $160, in Government vouchers, subject to inspection. Good and fine horses for carriage or saddle are in demand at $175 to $250 per head and $350 to $450 per pair. Government has received some mules this week, but not many. Mules fourteen hands high and upwards are bringing $150 per head in cash. Mules of a smaller size cannot find buyers. The demand for fine large mules is light, and there are none offering. We quote them nominally at $175 to $250 per head. The market for common horses is quiet, and there is little or no business by auction.

Philadelphia Contracts Awarded.

The following contracts were announced yesterday, at the United States Equipage and Clothing Department in Philadelphia:

M S Skinner—30,000 felling axe handles at 13 11-12c; 30,000 pick do at 13 11-12c; 5,000 pick axes at $1 47½; 5,500 felling axes at $1 43½; 10,000 shovels at $1 16; 10,000 do at do.

Heaton & Dericks, Philadelphia—10,000 felling axe handles at 14c; 5,300 felling axes at $1 37; 15,000 do do at $1 83 11-12; 18,000 pick axes at $1 39.

James C Hand & Co—12,000 felling axes at $1 37½.

J Rowland & Sons—12,000 spades at $1 17; 12,000 do at do.

A Sheep Shearing.

A public sheep shearing came off at Castalia, Erie county, Ohio, on the 1st instant, with the following results:

Ewe, 3 years old, weight 75 lbs, do fleece 10 lbs; ewe, 2 years old, weight 58 lbs, do fleece, 11¼ lbs; ewe, 2 years o d, weight 69 lbs, do fleece, 15½ lbs; ewe, 4 years old, weight 70½ lbs, do fleece 16½ lbs; ewe, 1 year old, weight 47 lbs, do fleece 9½ lbs; ewe, 1 year old, weight 48 lbs, do fleece 12 lbs; ram, 1 year old, weight 87¼ lbs, do fleece 11 lbs; ram, 2 years old, weight 99½ lbs, do fleece 20½ lbs; ram, 1 year old, weight 88¼ lbs, do fleece 13 lbs; ram, 1 year old, weight 86¾ lbs, do fleece 14½ lbs; ram 2 years old, weight 109 lbs, do fleece 17½ lbs 10 oz.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—Firm, with an advance on lugs. Sales larger than any preceding day, reaching 285 hhds as follows: 4 hhds scraps at $2 20 to 2 80; 18 green lugs at 4 70 to 7 90; 40 factory do, 7 70 to 9 20; 55 planter's do, at 9 60 to 14 70; 50 common shipping leaf at 13 80 to 23 70; 52 medium do at 28 75 to 30 75; 14 good do at 30 25 to 39 75; 9 common manufacturing leaf at 30 to 38 50; 2 good do at 42 25 to 45 50; 5 fine do at 50 to 100 ₰ 100 lbs. Bids on 34 hhds were rejected.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, June 16, 1864. }

Business was not very active yesterday. There was no large sales of Produce; but there was, however, a fair amount of transactions. The weather was fine; in fact, we have delightful growing weather. Our rivers are falling rapidly, with less than five feet water in the channel. The boats now running can only take out partial trips. Prices of freight have advanced. The steamer Olive had all her freight on board last night, and she will leave for Louisville early this morning. The Kate B. Porter and Maggie Hays, new steamers, are announced to depart this day. The arrivals since our last include the Thistle and Roanoke, with good trips. Among the sales we note as follows:

Ashes—The market was firm for all descriptions. Prices have an upward tendency. Pearls held at 13c.

Flour—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. The receipts have been limited for some days past, whilst the stock on hand is growing less daily. Holders say they will not be able to replace their stocks at the present rates, consequently prices must go up. Among the sales were the following: Extra Family—150 bbls, $7 75; $8 00@$8 25; 100 do choice, $8 25; 50 do, $8 15@8 25; some were asking higher figures. Extra—Sales 100 bbls, $7 25@7 31; country flour sold lower.

Tallow—Market firm. Sales 13 bbls at 12¼@12¼c ₰ lb.

Grain—The market was inactive, dealers not being at all anxious for purchases. Corn was quite heavy, and large sales could not be made unless at a concession; sales 400 bush at $1 25, and four car loads, private terms. Oats were dull, with more sellers than buyers. It was difficult to effect large sales at the present time; sales 460 bush at 70@73c. Wheat—The receipts were larger; sales, however, were only on a small scale; 100 bush prime red at $2 60, and 100 do at 70c. Sales of 500 bbls city brand, July delivery at 71c; 1,000 bbls, the terms were withheld.

Crude—The market was firm, with a good inquiry. The amount to operate on was not large. We note the following transactions, viz: Sales of parcels, the packages to be returned; 257 bbls at 34c; sales 600 bbls do, to arrive, 35c; 50 bbls in bulk at 35c; 200 do at 35c; 500 do at 35c; sales 200 bbls, packages to be delivered, delivered on board cars, at 40c; 100 do, on wharf, 38½c.

Residuum—The market was steady but not very active. Holders were demanding 35 50 ₰ bbl.

Naptha was dull with more sellers than buyers. We omit figures.

Butter—Prices have a downward tendency. The receipts are on the increase. Sales of 1,800 lbs packed ot 18c; 10 packages fresh roll at 23c.

Eggs—The receipts keep pace with the demand. Former prices have been sustained. Sales 1 bbls at 20c in bulk. Last and not least, the clerk, Mr. James Young, is not only good looking, but is really handsome. If any person doubts what we have said, just call on board and you will see a handsome party.

Groceries—The market for some days past has presented no new feature, the sales being in lots to meet the wants of local trade. Sugar—Sales 8 hhds Cuba at 18@18¾c; 10 do Orleans at 19@20c. Sales 12 bbls Crushed at 26c. Coffee—Sales 36 sacks Rio at 45c. Molasses—Sales 20 bbls Orleans at $1 10 per gallon. Syrups unchanged.

Hay—The receipts were small which tends to hold up the market. Sales 7 loads at the scales at $26@28 per ton; baled, $28.

Mess Pork—Was firm, prices tending upward. Sales 10 bbls at $32. Some are asking more.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

Per Steamer Minerva—D Dorrington & Co, 49 sks oats; M McAirlleryble, 375 bdls paper; Forsyth, Bro & Co, 439 oil bbls; new Wilson, Carr & Co, 10 bales wadding; Jos Henning, 1 coil line; J C Miller, 105 twisted coils wire; W P Reed & Co, 75 sks corn; B A Fahnestock & Co, 38 E carboys; Warden & Brooks, 50 empty oil barrels; C M Huffstot, 9 rolls leather; P Marker, 10 rolls leather; owner, 1 portable.

Louisville.

Per Roanoke—Clark & Co, 155 hhds tobacco, 50 bbls whisky, 90 bales hair; W Tayloe, 11 hhds tobacco; Poindexter, 6 do; John Grier, 9 do.

Per Thistle.—Clarke & Co, 100 bags and 1 bbl cotton seed, 6 bbls alcohol, 3 hhds tobacco, 50 hhds lard, 30 bbls lard, 22 pgs feathers; A & J Wilson, 4 tres hams, Dr Keyser, 5 bbls alcohol; J W Taylor, 7 hhds tobacco; J B Sneathen, 1 washing machine; Tannenbaum & Co, 15 bbls liquor; R H King, 9 bags feathers; E Lupton, Oldden & Co, 93 rolls roofing paper; E Hyde, 48 bdls do; S Ewart & Co, 25 kgs lard, 10 bbls do; Fackiner & Irwin, 1 box tobacco; Packard, Colwell & Co, 8 bags wool, 3 do kersey clippings; S Splane, 2 tables, 2 boxes leaves; R H Young, 1 keg, 1 can varnish; J E Boyd, 1 bbl do; W R Boggs, 1 bbl and 1 keg do; B A Fahnestock & Co, 20 bxs mdse.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—

Thomas M Howe, 26 bbls copper; Starns, 11 do ore; James Boyd & Co, 9 casks spring steel; P H Lauffman, 30 grind stones; J Moyer & Son, 20 do; Hamner & Co, 9 do; J Davidson, 10 bbls plaster; McKnight & Co, 9,946 pounds pig iron; J B Lyon, 70 bbls sand; Brewer B & Co, 140 bbls salt; Schoonmaker & Lang, 30 dog irons; Thomas Bell, 150 sacks corn; P H Lauffman, 100 dozen rakes; Mair & D, 20 bundles bows; Noble & A, 143 sacks wheat.

Imports per Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—

J. S. Jaggett & Co, 443 sacks wheat; J. W. Fairby 50 do; Brown, McKeown & Linehart, 100 bbls flour; J. Dickey & Co., 2 reapers; B. L. Fahnestock & Co., 36 ckgs; J. M. Perkins, 11 bdls paper; Anderson & Lang, 20 dog irons; Thos. Bell, 150 sacks corn; P H Lauffman, 100 dozen rakes; Mair & D, 20 bundles bows; Noble & A, 143 sacks wheat.

Imports per Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—

300 head from Pennsylvania.
475 head from Illinois.
400 head from Ohio.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yards reach about 6,000 head this week. The drovers are firmer in their views, and prices have advanced. Clipped Sheep are selling at from 7@8c, and Wool Sheep at from 8½@9c up to 10½c per pound, gross as to quality. Lambs are selling at from $4@6 per head, as to quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs, at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards, reach about 2,200 head. The market is rather dull, and sales are making at from $10 50 up to $12 75 the 100 pounds, net.

1,850 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $10 50 up to $12 50 the 100 lbs, net.

350 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard at from $10 50 up to $12 75 the 100 lbs, net, according to quality.

Imports per Pittsburgh & Allegheny Valley R. R.—

Martin, O & B, 1 car iron; Shriver & Co, 5½ bbls fish; Lambert & Shipton, 4½ bbls F seed; A Jack, 5 rolls leather; P Smith, 2 Horses; S Y Lightcap, 1 horse & buggy; Revd McClure, 5 sks wool; W Hoffman 5 do do; C Yeager, 7 do oats; J Faber, 6 do do.

European Market.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 3.

Cotton—Sales of the week, 45,000 bales, including 3,750 bales to speculators, and 12,500 bales to exporters. The market has been quiet and unchanged for 3 days, while other descriptions have declined ⅛@⅛d. The sales today (Friday) were 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet, at the following authorized quotations:

	Middling.
Orleans	28½d.
Mobile	28¼d.
Uplands	28d.

Stock in port, 326,000 bales, including 15,5000 bales of American.

Breadstuffs—The provision market is steady.

LONDON, Friday, June 3.

Consols closed at 90⅝@90¾ ex dividend. The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £300,000.

American Stocks—The latest sales were Illinois Central Railroad at 89@27 discount; Erie Railroad at 55@57.

Providence Market, June 13.

Wool.—Market firm. Sales for the week 14,000 lbs of fine, Fleece at 75@80c; Pulled No. 1, 12,000 lbs at 75c; Extra, 5,000 lbs at 83c; Fo eign, 28,000 lbs.

Printing Cloths—Firm, with an active market. The following are the sales:

1,000 pieces	44x44, 15c.
3,000 pieces	56x60, 19c.
2,000 pieces	56x90, 19¼c., heavy.
4,000 pieces	60x64, 20c.
15,000 pieces	60x64, 21c.
4,000 pieces	64x64, 21c., early in the week.
9,000 pieces	64x64, 22c.
2,000 pieces	64x64, 22¼c.
1,500 pieces	64x64, 23¼c.
13,000 pieces	64x64, 23c.
54,5000 pieces.	

New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, June 6.

Cotton—With rainy weather and a very limited supply offering, the sales to-day were confined to 110 bales, taken by one buyer, at about previous rates. We continue to quote low ordinary at 77@79c; ordinary at 82@84c; good ordinary at 86@87c; low middling at 89@90c, and middling at 92c.

Sugar and Molasses—Owing to the river blockade, the limited demand for the West is now altogether suspended, and we have not a sale to report, although there is a very fair quantity of sugar and various lots of molasses offering.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM AMERICA.		
City of Manchester	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
Hansa	May 21	New York	Southampton
Louisiana	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
North American	May 24	Quebec	Liverpool.
Africa	May 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Britannia	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
Persia	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
City of London	May 28	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 27	New York	Southampton
Persia	June 1	New York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	June 4	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	June 4	New York	Southampton
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	June 11	New York	Southampton
Australasian	June 11	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 18	New York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 26	New York	Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New York	Southampton
Borussia	July 9	New York	Southampton
Hermann	July 16	New York	Southampton
Germania	July 16	New York	Southampton
New York	July 20	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Aug 13	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug 27	New York	Southampton
America	Sept 10	New York	Southampton
New York	Sept 24	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct 9	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct 22	New York	Southampton
America	Nov 5	New York	Southampton
New York	Nov 19	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Dec 3	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Dec 17	New York	Southampton
	FROM EUROPE.		
Westminster	May	Southampton	New York
America	May 11	Southampton	New York
Glasgow	May	Liverpool	New York
City of Limerick	May 14	Liverpool	New York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New York
Kedar	May 17	Liverpool	New York
Teutonia	May 21	Southampton	New York
Australasian	May 21	Liverpool	New York
Virginia	May 28	Liverpool	New York
Bremen	May 28	Southampton	New York
Europa	May 28	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New York
Scotia	June	Liverpool	New York
Hansa	June 8	Southampton	New York
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New York
America	June 22	Southampton	New York
Germania	June 25	Southampton	New York
Virginia	July 2	Southampton	New York
New York	July 26	Southampton	New York
Bremen	July 26	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Aug 3	Southampton	New York
America	Aug 16	Southampton	New York
New York	Aug 30	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Sept 13	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Sept 27	Southampton	New York
America	Oct 12	Southampton	New York
New York	Oct 25	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Nov 9	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Nov 23	Southampton	New York
America	Dec 7	Southampton	New York

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Tilla	M'Clure	Cincinnati.
Roanoke	M'Clure	Avon.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Olive	Andrews	Cincinnati.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

The River.—Last evening at twilight there were four feet six inches water in the channel, and falling. The weather was fine.

The fine passenger steamer Thistle, Captain James, leaves this afternoon for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers. We take pleasure in recommending her.

The new steamer "Maggie Hays," Captain Hendrickson, is announced for St. Louis.

The new steamer "Kate B. Porter," Captain Jas. H. Porter, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville.

Capt. Wm. Robisson.—Wednesday's Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The veteran Captain William Robinson, of the Washington Steam Engine Works, Pittsburgh—the builder of the famous iron steamer Valley Forge—left for home last night, after spending a few days in the city very agreeably with his old friends."

New Steamer Maggie Hays.

This splendid new steamer, built under the superintendence of Capt. D. L. Hendrickson, will leave to-day for St. Louis, on her first trip. She has been launched but a few weeks, and her men, all of whom agree that she is one of the best adapted boats for